

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

VOL. 54

JUNE 15, 1929

No. 12



TYING UP WITH THE MOVIES: WHY? WHEN? HOW?

MARILLA WAITE FREEMAN

THE BORROWER'S SIDE OF THE LOAN DESK

CARLETON B. JOECKEL

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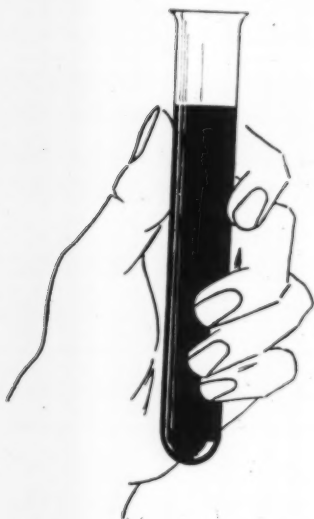
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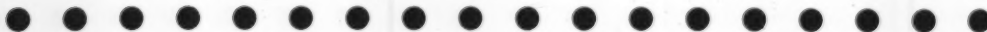
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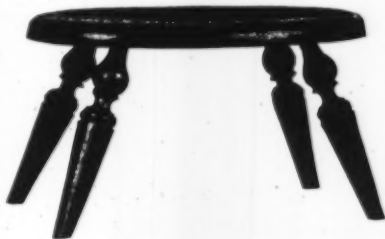
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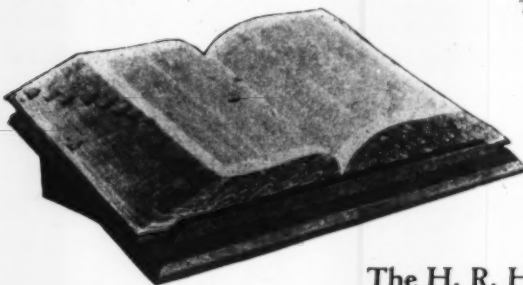
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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

~ JUNE 15, 1929 ~

Tying Up with the Movies: Why? When? How?

By Marilla Waite Freeman,

Librarian of the Main Library, Cleveland Public Library



Display Windows of Books and Stills Connected with the Motion Picture "Shore Boat." Based on Edna Ferber's Novel of That Name

TYING-UP-WITH" is, of course, merely a good low-brow phrase, or publicity patter, for co-operation, and Cleveland is the very home of cooperation. If you doubt it, read R. L. Duffus in the *New Republic* for August 4, 1928: "The good Clevelander," avers Mr. Duffus, "before turning out his light to get into bed, asks himself: 'Have I cooperated today, or have I failed?'"

Paper given at the Motion Picture and Visual Aids Round Table of the American Library Association, May 14, 1929.

As the Cleveland Public Library, a typical good Clevelander, looked around a few years ago for new worlds to conquer, new activities with which to cooperate, its eye fell upon the movies. It saw more than a million humans per week moving in and out of the doors of the movie palaces, drawn by "that obscure hunger which is merely a nostalgia for the Magic Country." It recognized that here was an irresistible social force, one that must reach and influence more human beings than any other single social or recreational activity of our time.

The Library asked itself, "How many of these thousands know that I exist? And what I have to offer them? How can I let them know?" It walked in to investigate. It sat down, and in a moment its imagination was captured, drawn into the whole vast moving pageantry of the pioneer trek of our forefathers across the continent in *The Covered Wagon*. The Library had read some of its own books, but never had it so visualized the heroism, the endurance, the faith, the imagination of the pioneers, as in that breathless hour.

Suddenly it saw how its books could vitalize these pictures for the thousands sitting there in the darkness of the theater, and equally how the pictures could make its books come alive on their shelves. To the eye of its fancy, a new caption shone out upon the screen:

"The Covered Wagon, adapted from the famous novel by Emerson Hough. This novel and other thrilling books about pioneering days and the trail of the covered wagon may be found at your PUBLIC LIBRARY."

Here was real meat for that abstract being, co-operation. From that moment there remained only the questions When? and How? or, rather, How? and When?

The how of it, which began modestly with a quiet conversation between the Library's publicity representative, Mrs. Ina Roberts, and M. A. Malaney, publicity director for Loew's Cleveland Theaters, has now grown to the point where advance publicity men, for pictures and for the speaking stage as well, declare that the public library is their first port of call on arrival in the city. Their eagerness and that of the local exhibitors to secure library cooperation is so keen, and our standards so well understood, that we may be pardoned the mild egoism of believing that we have in some degree influenced the type of pictures shown in our community.

Since the Cleveland Public Library is frequently asked its exact technique in library-film cooperation, I will briefly outline the plan it has developed. The publicity office keeps a card file of important coming films, their producers, the books or plays on which they are based, the locale, period, and, in some cases, the stars. This is partly for the reference use of the library proper to which inquiries are constantly coming concerning perhaps, films long since past: "What book was this film made from?" "Who was the star in that picture?" By skimming a film trade journal and making notes, it is comparatively easy to keep this record. At or before the completion of a film the publicity office writes to the producer's New York office for one set of "stills" (photographs of scenes and characters in the picture) and

for a press book. The producers would gladly send these without waiting the library's request, but this results in a flood of unwanted material, and the publicity office prefers to ask for only what it is likely to find usable. This material is routed to the divisions of the Main Library likely to have connecting books and to the branch, stations, county and, in some cases, the schools department, which return the stills with a numbered list of those desired for exhibit use. The total list is sent to New York and the stills are promptly received. When the picture is booked by the local theaters the stills are distributed where they have been requested. This plan may, of course, be greatly simplified by libraries which do not wish to go into the matter on so extensive a scale, by arranging all details of cooperation, including the securing of stills, with the local theater manager, or exhibitor.

In the case of *Ben Hur*, more than 200 different stills were used throughout the Cleveland library system, and 160 for *The King of Kings*. These, with attractive book material, were used by the Exhibit Committee of the Main Library for show case and street window exhibits of these exceptional pictures; by the History, Fiction, Philosophy and Religion, Literature, and Foreign Literature divisions for exhibits and book displays, from their various angles, and also in the branch, schools, stations and county libraries. The stills are vital in library-film cooperation. It is the stills that separate the group of connecting books in displays from the thousands that line the walls about them. For some reason people who pass unseeing by the finest kind of engraving or other reproduction of the Colosseum, will stop captivated before a poster bearing a photographic still of the Colosseum, will take home a book in which it figures, and will go that night to see the motion picture which features it. Of course, an attractive poster caption must lend point and accent to the display, however small.

In most cases the exhibitor will be glad to give the stills permanently and they can later be placed in the library's picture collection. The beautiful sepia prints of scenes and characters in Douglas Fairbanks' current production of *The Iron Mask* will, for example, have permanent value to one studying costume, architecture, interior decoration, social customs, portraiture, biography and history of the period of the early years of Louis XIV and the last years of Richelieu.

Historical films, generally speaking, are richest in book connections. The very beautiful film version of E. Barrington's *The Divine Lady*, though this book is not in itself extraordinary, has brought into play for exhibit

and circulation a wide range of library book and art material, partially indicated by the captions of its bookmark reading list, with four titles under "Emma, Lady Hamilton," four under "A Painter Inspired by Beauty, George Romney, 1734-1802," four under "Nelson, the Man and Hero," and four more under "Nelson and Lady Hamilton." E. Barrington, as we know, writes under two other names: Louis Moresby and L. Adams Beck. The Library seized the opportunity to get additional circulation of the Moresby and Beck titles by grouping all the works of this writer under a poster, "Books by the author of *The Divine Lady*."¹

Exhibits are written up for the newspapers by the publicity office, or frequently by the reporters themselves when some special angle of interest is presented. The beautiful Romney prints displayed by the Library in connection with the recent showing of *The Divine Lady* called out a special article from the *Plain Dealer's* art editor; and the theater manager included an invitation to view the library's exhibit in his newspaper advertisements of the picture.

Even more important in reaching the movie fan where he lives, are the so-called bookmark reading lists. Indeed, the Cleveland Public Library's very first bit of film cooperation was a bookmark bearing a brief list of titles of fiction, history and biography of interest in connection with the filmed version of the Sabatini novel *Scaramouche*. Later we learned from the producers that, so keen had been their advance publicity men to emulate this new "tie-up," the Cleveland bookmark had been duplicated in practically every town containing a public library in which the picture was subsequently shown. Indeed, this form of publicity is now so general that I need only outline very briefly the method by which these lists are compiled and distributed.

When a bookmark is requested the first step is to get the film approved for cooperation. This done, each division, History, Fiction, or others having "connecting" books sends these to the library editor, who selects from the many volumes the few most suitable for the bookmark, and with a fine flair for the grandiloquent language of the movies, groups these under pertinent captions, tops the list with an apt quotation and sends the copy, ready for the printer, to the publicity representative. The latter adds the "frame" at the end, briefly announcing the film with an acknowledgment to

¹Photographs of a part of the Cleveland Library's unusual exhibits on *The Divine Lady* and *The Iron Mask* were shown at the Washington Conference in the exhibit booth of the A. L. A. Committee on the Motion Picture and Other Visual Aids.

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WHIPPLE Tad Lincoln, a True Story

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the theater which, and this I should emphasize, always pays for the printing; e.g., "Printed by courtesy of The Allen Theater, presenting John Barrymore in *The Tempest*." The copy, duly approved, is then turned over to the official who has requested the bookmark, with the stipulation that proof be submitted to the library editor. This last provision protects the

library as to printing errors and format, and has resulted in quite uniformly attractive looking bookmarks.

The library also stipulates that since the bookmarks are distributed in the libraries of the Cleveland system, an at least equal number must be used in the theater. These are supposed to be distributed with or printed in the programs, in the rare cases where there are programs, but more usually are laid on a table in the theater lobby, with a sign calling attention to them, or on the ledge back of which the crowds stand while waiting for seats. When the picture "We Americans" was shown in Keith's Palace Theater, the Library, in addition to its bookmarks exhibited in the theater lobby a set of the A.L.A. *Reading with a Purpose* courses, featuring especially "Americans from Abroad," and sold, in consequence, a considerable number of these reading courses.

At the library end, the bookmarks are, in the case of a very exceptional picture, slipped into outgoing books. As a rule, they lie on the charging desks and in list-racks or near the exhibits with which they tie up, where the public may help itself to them. The Boston Public Library reports from thirty to sixty thousand copies of a bookmark placed on the delivery counters of the Central Library and the Branches, and taken by interested patrons.

The dreamed-of library caption or sub-title upon the screen itself is still unachieved. Slides advertising the book from which the picture is made and others on the period, or subject covered, are occasionally shown and offer the very best library publicity. But their use is sporadic, and undoubtedly the effective and artistic arrangement would be to make the book connection as a part of the picture itself, prepared in the studio to correspond in color and type with other sub-titles of the picture.

This brings me to my question: When shall the library "tie-up" with a movie?

This is of course primarily a matter of the value and number of possible book connections, and of the integrity with which the producer has preserved the intention and atmosphere of the novel, the play, the historic event or period upon which his picture is based. One very beautiful picture could not come within the library scope, first because it offered few book connections except that of the novel upon which it was founded, but from which it departed at a significant point, and second because upon advance showing it became evident that a vital religious issue was involved which might easily have given offense to some of the users of so democratic an institution as a free public library. In defense of the producers it should be said that they are very

sensitive to public opinion upon religious and racial issues, and are constantly working to eliminate any such possible bones of contention.

It is often not possible for the library to cooperate with a film made from a current best-seller, unless the picture suggests other book connections as well, or unless the novel itself is likely to have permanent value. In this latter case the library is justified in meeting the demand for extra copies that cooperation with the film is sure to bring. The library orders in advance new copies of worth while books connected with a coming film, especially of non-fiction; though sometimes as many as seventy-five extra copies of a fiction classic are purchased throughout the system. Cooperation with the filmed version, approved and begun in the main library with the first or roadshow run, may follow the picture through its second and third runs and on to the outlying districts, through branch, station and county libraries.

What all this type of cooperation can do for the picture is obvious. What it has accomplished for the library, among other things, is to set a large number of film fans to reading history, biography, travel, by calling attention to books that are as interesting and often as romantic as fiction. Where in fiction, for example, can one find the counterpart of the story of *Joan of Arc*? Here is one of those stories that "could not be true, yet is." Rendered in film form with touching and impressive beauty, it still keeps in steady circulation all books that tell the miraculous tale of the Maid, and of the historic events through which she moved. "Peaks of Destiny" carried countless readers to Switzerland and the Alps, with their poetry and their romance, and gave a new fillip to the mountaineering art by the inclusion in the book list of *Climbs on Alpine Peaks*, by A. A. Ratti, now Pope Pius XI.

A year after the appearance of *Dorothy Vernon of Haddon Hall* in picture form, the head of the History Division of the Cleveland Library reported that not since the first showing of the picture had she been able to keep a copy of the life of Queen Elizabeth on the shelves, nor of Mary, Queen of Scots. "A young woman came to the division one evening, bringing with her a cherished 'Dorothy Vernon' bookmark from which she had been reading for a year. We realized how popular the film had made these books," said the division head, "when we were unable to supply her with a single book from the list, as all copies were in circulation including even the histories of the period. However, we found an equally desirable book that had not been listed, so she went away happy."

The current *Shore Boat* has drawn into circulation all the Mississippi lore from Mark Twain's classic down and has created a demand for the negro spirituals and folk-songs as well. For the "Abraham Lincoln" picture, the theater manager reported several persons as having returned to replace lost copies of the bookmark. The Schools and Children's Departments of the library experienced for a long time a subsequent demand for books about Lincoln.

From the divisions of Philosophy and Religion and of Foreign Literature, after the showing of "The Ten Commandments" and "King of Kings," was reported a greatly stimulated circulation of the *Bible*, a book which the library carries in some twenty-seven languages. One lady was so delighted with her discovery of Senator Beveridge's little book, *The Bible as Good Reading*, that she went off to buy six copies to present to her friends.

How among the mass of pictures which are being produced and shown and even among those with which its active cooperation is sought, we are asked, does the library make its actual choices?

In rare cases, an unusual picture may be accepted in advance for cooperation, by a study of its reviews, its stills and its press book. Whenever possible, however, the library is given by the exhibitor, or the local representative of the producer, opportunity to see a picture on which cooperation is desired, well in advance of its local showing. This gives adequate time for the preparation of a bookmark, and makes possible what is very important to the exhibitors—getting exhibits and displays in place a few days before the film is shown to the public. At least one member of the committee and preferably two join the publicity representative to study the picture's points of advantage or disadvantage from the library's point of view. The committee consists of the library editor, the four division heads whose material most frequently ties up

with a picture, those of the History, Fiction, Literature and Fine Arts Divisions, and as a highly interested ex-officio member, the Librarian of the Main Library. If the advance screening is impracticable, passes are furnished for members of the committee to see the film on its opening day and decide whether cooperation can be extended.

The committee's opinions are of course fallible. We found the widely heralded Griffith

picture, "Drums of Love," a cheaply sensual version of the immortal tragedy of Paolo and Francesca, but at least one other library made an attractive bookmark list upon it. Upon *Uncle Tom's Cabin* our imaginations did not work successfully for library "tie-up," but by linking the past with the present and future of the negro through a fine quotation from John Addington Symonds, the



A Bulletin Board Display of Book-jackets, Bookmarks, Library Pictures and Stills Connected with the Motion Picture "The Divine Lady"

Pittsburgh Public Library evolved a most interesting bookmark.

More frequently, however, some unusual angle of potential interest is discovered by the reviewers, as with the charming picture from the play, *Scratch Heaven*, a quotation from which, "Get courage inside you," was used to display and get into eager circulation a group of such stimulating books on courageous living as Barrie's *Courage* and Basil King's *Conquest of Fear*. *Sorrell and Son* brought a gratifying circulation of fiction and biography suggested under the captions, "Good fathers in fiction," and "Some real fathers and sons," as well as of books about "The job of being a dad." "We Americans" yielded a wide circulation of books about immigration and biographies of distinguished foreign-born Americans.

We hope a plan very helpful to all of us interested in motion picture cooperation may be that which is being worked out jointly by the Motion Picture Producers and Distributors and by the Motion Picture and Visual Aids Round Table of the American Library Association, with the aid of the Los Angeles and Cleveland Public Libraries. Through the joint

courtesy of the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences and the Motion Picture Producers, a committee of the Los Angeles Public Library staff, headed by Miss Gladys Caldwell, principal of the Art and Music Department, will see advance showing in Hollywood of pictures thought suitable for library cooperation. The committee will report to the Cleveland Public Library its impressions of a picture for library purposes. The Cleveland Library committee will in turn be given the earliest possible opportunity to see the picture, and on the joint recommendation of the two libraries will produce a bookmark reading list, if material is adequate. The list will be sent to the American Library Association, and will be made available to the producer of the picture for inclusion in press book advance material to be shown in towns which have public libraries, as suggestion for their cooperation. It has also been suggested that the list be reproduced in a library periodical in order to reach librarians before the picture is shown.

We realize that not all libraries may have exactly the same book material available, nor make the same choice of titles, but it has been thought that the joint decision of these two libraries to cooperate with a picture may be of interest to others—we know that it is mutually fortifying to ourselves—and may give a wider usefulness or suggestiveness to the Cleveland bookmarks.

The first picture viewed by the Los Angeles library committee is *The Bridge of San Luis Rey*, of which Miss Caldwell writes: "The production succeeds to a rare degree in catching the spirit of the original. Changes are made only as necessary to develop dramatic possibilities and to give unity. A sad exception is at the end, where one regrets the concession to sentimentality in the death of Pepita and Esteban, clasped in each other's arms. An anachronism which might pass unnoticed is the use of Handel's Hallelujah Chorus, written in 1742, after the priest had announced the current year as 1714." She sums up, however, "Recommend highly," and encloses a similar report from another member of the committee.

At the time of writing this, the Cleveland Public Library has not yet seen an advance showing of the picture, but has received very beautiful stills, and on the strength of the Los Angeles report would be glad to go forward with its bookmark. But Mr. Wilder's subtle and elusive masterpiece proves to be one on which all too little "connecting" material is available. A beautiful exhibit may be planned, with stills, and copies of the book itself; with the score of Offenbach's opera bouffe, "La Perichole;" with the December, 1928, issue of

the *Golden Book*, containing a delightful article on "The Most Famous Actress of South America," the same inimitable Camila; with the *Letters of Madame de Sévigné*, acknowledged prototype of the unforgettable Marquesa, and perhaps with a map of old Peru, though you will remember the wrathful Limeans consider that Mr. Wilder has taken great liberties with their map, moving the superb distant crags and gorges of the Andes forward to support his bridge. But little of this delightful source material, as you can see, lends itself to the possibility of wide duplication demanded by the response to bookmark recommendations. This phase of our mutual cooperation must await the next picture, unless some last-minute inspiration seizes us.

Will the next picture be a "Talkie," do you ask? That natural child of Mother Movie and Father Stage which William De Mille heralds so entertainingly in the April *Scribner's*. What about the talkies? Or the squawkies as Will Rogers dubbed them, till he, too, signed up with them—what will be their effect on the library?

Well, they are inevitable, much as we may dislike them in their present awkward age, or squawkward stage,—“the world do move,” and the library must move along with it. If you have seen Eric Robot, the new talking metallic man, you know that talking has come to stay. I might say alas, but it would be useless! Roger W. Babson suggests that even books are likely soon to come in rolls to be put in a machine, and that we can then relax upon a couch and have the book automatically read to us, illustrated by moving pictures!

One need only read such an article as that by Fitzhugh Green in the *American Magazine* for April, to realize what agonies, and what costly agonies, the motion picture producers themselves are struggling through to tame and humanize this new monster which science has thrust into their hands. For tame it they must and already one fancies its voice comes with more gently modulated tones, and less of that menacing sepulchral hoarseness which echoed hollowly, as it were “Hark from the tombs a mournful sound!”

We are told that ultimately the talkie will in turn tame and modulate that bane of Europe, the American voice; that escaping from its scenes of the underworld and police headquarters, it will bear to every farm and village the presence and the speech of great artists, and thus will raise the universal standard of dramatic taste. This we are eager to believe, and to its consummation, ready to lend a hand.

The Borrower's Side of the Loan Desk

By Carleton B. Joeckel

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IT seems to be a sufficiently obvious fact that the librarian, being a conscientious and earnest sort of person, is particularly given to self-analysis and introspection. In recent studies the library assistant has frequently been subjected to the painful process of vivisection. It has been found, for instance, that the circulation librarian, in whom we are most interested in this Section, possesses, or should possess, at least 23 major virtues and 94 sub-virtues. Not only must he carry on the staggering burden of his onerous routine duties, but he must also struggle continuously with his self-imposed task of evaluation, lest because of his lack of even one of these many desirable qualities, he may, unwittingly, give offense to one of his weaker brethren, the public.

If one may judge by the title of the subject assigned me, the librarian, having plumbed the depths of his own soul, is now about to do likewise for his less conscientious patrons. In fact, some analysis of our friend the reader has already been made, and we find that he, in his turn, may be sub-divided into at least nine different types. However, if by chance the chairman of this Section has desired me to tabulate still further the genera and species of readers who make use of our libraries, she is doomed to disappointment, for neither my ability nor my intention run in such a direction.

I suspect, somehow, that self-analysis is not one of the besetting sins of the patrons of our libraries, and that most of them would be dumbfounded if they but knew the extent to which they were being discussed by us. The librarian has created a beautiful machine, and he is naturally fascinated at the smooth functioning of all the clever gears and gadgets he has devised. It is no wonder that he is prone to overestimate the interest which the reader ought to feel in all the paraphernalia and equipment of the library. As a plain matter of fact, I am afraid that the reader is left rather cold by all this sort of thing, for he has troubles of his own, and the library, after all, is only one small part of his interest in life.

It is, therefore, with many misgivings that I begin any apparent attempt to analyze the ideas of our present and potential borrowers. For it must be observed, in the first place, that even the man who already uses the library is generally pretty vague about it. In a surprising number of instances, for example, he is unaware of the simple fact that he himself, through the

taxes he pays, is helping to defray the operating costs of the institution, for he has an inexact notion that the shade of Andrew Carnegie has, in some way, arranged that detail. The exact governmental status of the library in a particular city is probably not known to a majority of its borrowers. By these remarks I have no desire to make light of the borrower's knowledge, for that is, to my notion, an unpardonable offense. I simply feel that there is no more real reason for a reader to understand the library and its organization than there is for me to understand the functioning of a department store, a subject of which I hope to die in ignorance.

But no doubt you are impatiently saying to yourselves that the potential user of a library must surely have some pre-conceived notions or impressions about the place he intends to visit. If he has, I am inclined to believe that they are largely subconscious or unformulated. Perhaps the best way we can describe the ideas in his mind is to say that they are based on what he has learned from his contacts with other service institutions, both of a public and a private nature.

To begin with, it seems fair to say that the word "library" has no unfortunate connotation in the mind of the reader. Not in vain have our earnest predecessors labored frugally and honestly to build up the organizations for which we are now held responsible. There is, fortunately, not the slightest taint of graft or corruption in the history of our public libraries, and thus there is no initial debit balance of unfavorable opinion on that score to be overcome.

But let us not be too confident because of this fortunate beginning. We must remember that our public has long been listening to the shouting of that hackneyed shibboleth "service" by every business house and by every public utility. More than that, the citizen has been literally overwhelmed by the service offered him on all sides. If he chooses for some reason best known to himself to move into an apartment at the hour of one o'clock in the morning, as did the man above me, and finds no electricity or gas available, he calls up the utility company and an emergency man adjusts his difficulty immediately. The attention demanded and received by women from the stores with which they do business is, to a mere man at least, perfectly astounding. The housewife calmly asks the grocer to deliver a single loaf of bread or

bottle of milk. One is strongly inclined to suspect that the business men who invented the slogan of "service" are already beginning to realize that they have created a monster which is threatening to rob them of most of their profits.

From the numerous agencies of local government, also, the citizen is accustomed to receive a surprising amount of service. His children are educated in public schools; his health is carefully safeguarded; he is provided with recreational facilities of many kinds. Indeed, it is axiomatic in municipal finance that the average householder, with several children in the public schools, is the recipient of more services from the city than he can possibly pay for in taxes.

But there is another side to this picture of the relation of the individual to his local government, a side in which his experiences may seem less fortunate. In a rapidly growing number of his activities, he finds himself subject to police and other regulations. So, if he thinks at all about his probable reception by the library, his impressions are likely to be somewhat mixed. On the one hand, he is ready to expect much; on the other, he is equally fearful lest a new and troublesome set of rules may not have been set up to make life miserable for him.

Thus with this general undercurrent of opinion in his mind, but with no very definite preconceptions, the prospective borrower one day strolls into the public library of his city. What does he expect to find?

Well, first and foremost, especially if by any chance the library's own publicity has come to his attention, I believe he expects to discover an ample and attractively displayed stock of new books, backed up by a full selection of older standard titles, in case his taste should be conservative or old-fashioned. In all the stores which he patronizes he is accustomed to finding a complete stock in trade, and it is natural for him to expect the same of the library. The mysteries and limitations of the book budget are no concern of his; he asks merely that his wants be supplied with a minimum of time and difficulty.

To give a concrete example, he frequently expects to be able to get the book he wants (if he be at all definite in his desires) on publication date. The Librarian may understand how difficult such a request may be, but Mr. Public, who sees an attractive book in the window of a book-store advertised for sale for the first time on that day, calmly considers it entirely reasonable to ask for the volume at the public library. Surely, he doubtless thinks, the library can do as well in such a case as a mere bookstore!

I well remember a certain gentleman of evi-

dent assurance and experience in the affairs of the world who briskly entered my office one day and asked for Viscount Grey's *Twenty-five Years* on the date of its publication. He had been, he said, a life-long admirer of Grey, and he would like to register as a borrower at once and draw the book for home use. I suggested that he was asking quite a bit of us, but he blandly thought not. Luck was with me, for the book was in the Catalog Department with a "rush" slip in it, but luck was against the assured gentleman, for, to his vast surprise and obvious chagrin, three other individuals had been forehanded enough to file requests for the book in *advance* of publication day. So my new friend humbly asked the special favor of reading the book in the library while number one on the waiting list was being notified, and he spent the whole afternoon at it. "You know," he said, "a man wants to read a book when he's keen for it," a sentence on which many a library sermon might be preached!

And, as a citizen, not as a librarian, his request sounded surprisingly reasonable to me. Why *shouldn't* he be able to get his book from the library on the same day it is available at the book store?

But my friend had no library card; he had but recently come to town; his name was in no directory. Again, very calmly, he asked for a library card, handing me at the same time his own personal card for identification. He expected to be taken at his face value, just as he had been taken by the hotel at which he had registered. I know that in a well-ordered registration system, such a person should at least have been asked a question or two, but in his case I found it easy to present him with his borrower's card with a nonchalance that matched his own. In later days, he amply repaid the confidence placed in him.

Unreasonable, you say? The property of the public must be protected? Oh, to be sure! But before I answer, let me ask you how many important services you are able to obtain merely by giving your name, address, and occupation? True, there is a financial return involved in the case of these services, but the value to the user is frequently, both in capital invested and in net service rendered, far in excess of what he ordinarily receives from the library. It is my firm belief that the formalities of registration can be greatly reduced in the smaller towns and cities without serious danger to the library and with enormous satisfaction to the patron. Admittedly, the problem in the larger cities presents many more difficulties. But if it be true, as the old adage has it, that first impressions are lasting, then many a golden opportunity has been lost by asking a new borrower questions which he may think are unnecessary.

But our new patron imperceptibly becomes an old borrower. The new card which he obtained by going through more or less red tape becomes old and dog-eared, and one day he is shocked by being told that he must re-register. He must sign up all over again just at the moment when, to use a commercial analogy, his account is becoming really active. How different from the attitude of the various stores where he has an account! Perhaps my ideas on this point are somewhat jaundiced by the fact that this thing has happened to me at a place where I was perfectly well, and, I trust, favorably known. Again putting myself in the place of the borrower, why couldn't the library send me a neatly typed new card with a polite note calling attention to the fact that a new number, perhaps, had been assigned to me and that my *old* registration card had been similarly renumbered? Is it really necessary to put the borrower through the whole rigmarole again? By the same token, any registration system, whether it be of new or old borrowers, which makes the reader wait, or call again, for his library card is not only difficult for the reader to understand, but is very likely to dampen his reading ardor at the very moment when it should be encouraged.

There is one quality which the American, as contrasted with the Frenchman, for example, possesses in a marked degree. He is willing to stand in line or to wait his turn. The library borrower, if this be true, will recognize the basic merit of the system of reserving books. It represents an orderly, American method of procedure. He is much less likely, I think, to be amenable to discipline when he is told that he cannot reserve *Dodsworth*, because it is a new novel, although the rules of the library permit him to reserve Milt Gross' *Nize Baby*, because, forsooth, it is classified as humor and goes into our sacrosanct circulation records as non-fiction. The fact that he may look in vain for *Dodsworth* on a score of occasions, while the next borrower, more fortunate, or perhaps (dare I say it?) more favored by a friendly desk assistant, may find a copy available at his first visit, does not help the situation any.

Thus far, we have been considering the reactions of the borrower toward the ease or lack of ease with which he obtains the books he wants. But, being human, our friend does not confine his reactions to books alone; he does not fail to note with interest the people who are assigned to fill his varied reading needs. At this point we must remember that the average borrower sees but a small part of the library; of the intricacies of its internal organization he has little or no conception. He may know, but more often, probably, does not know, the name of the learned chief librarian who busies him-

self in an inner sanctum in certain recondite pursuits. Classifiers, catalogers, order assistants, and similar bibliographic gentry rarely, if ever, come into the picture so far as he is concerned. To him, the library staff usually means a miscellaneous and a rather motley collection of individuals, frequently pretty young and inexperienced, from whom, alas, the most intelligent have often been culled for what seem to be more important duties. Such a residue as there may be is often swept together in a somewhat unceremonious fashion and called a Loan Department. True, the observing reader may sometimes catch a glimpse of certain older and senior members of the staff, who, he may well imagine from their absorbed and serious bearing, are quite obviously concerned with weighty matters of research and bibliography, and who could not, therefore, take time to supply his somewhat frivolous desires.

But perhaps it is unfair and discourteous to pursue this vein longer. We may conclude this topic by observing in all seriousness, that to the men and women of culture or affairs who frequent our public libraries, the personnel of the Loan Department, with whom they come in contact most frequently, is by no means always reassuring.

But no doubt the borrower learns to get on rather well with the many assistants of different personalities, even though all of them may not be letter-perfect in the twenty-three virtues of the completely satisfactory loan assistant. Gradually, I think, he comes to classify them into two main groups. From one group experience tells him that he can only expect the letter of the law; in other words, he can get only what he has sense enough to ask for accurately. From the other kind of assistant, he learns the value of a helping hand when his limited knowledge of library technique or of books has left him floundering. Perhaps the best way of expressing the difference between these two sorts of assistants is to say that one is passive and the other is active, a classification for which I am indebted to an assistant in charge of a university library loan desk.

On those occasions when we librarians cease to serve others and are ourselves patrons, I am sure that we ask more than a civil answer. It may be only natural ineptitude on my part, but some of the most humiliating experiences I have ever had have been at times when some precise and efficient young woman has answered politely every question I had intelligence enough to ask and has still left me in complete ignorance of what I really wanted to know. Such individuals, whether they be loan assistants, or counter clerks for public utilities, or railroad information assistants, or what not, have not passed beyond the eye-for-an-eye or

the tooth-for-a-tooth stage. The library patron may not know what he really wants, but hope springs eternal within him that the library assistant *will* know and will tell him just what it is.

As a corollary to this sort of thing, our borrower usually dotes on individualized service. Blessed be the assistant who can remember the names of many readers and a little about each one! Equally blessed be the one who can by an informal manner make a borrower feel that he is the recipient of rare and unusual favors. If I may once more use myself as an example, I am one of those timid souls who is seldom bold enough to ask for an unusual service and who stutters badly on the rare occasions when he does. Consequently I am delighted when it is offered without my asking for it, and this is true of many users of libraries. Having designated certain assistants as blessed, I may perhaps now say, cursed be the assistant who withholds from a reader information because it will make more work for his department!

On the other hand, however, it must be admitted that most borrowers, belonging as they do to a generation which prides itself on its sophistication and its *savoir-faire*, do most decidedly *not* like to be gushed over and, even more decidedly, do not wish to be uplifted. Oh, yes, the borrower looks to the library for service, but he doesn't want too much of it!

We have spoken of the borrower's feeling about the book collection and what he wants from it and about what he likes in an assistant. There remains one quite material matter which impresses the user of the library, although he may be polite enough not to mention it when, as a citizen, he might well do so. He is accustomed, in retail shops; in banks, in commercial buildings of all kinds in these days to a very high standard in physical appearance and upkeep; in other words, in cleanliness, neatness, orderliness, and general decency. More than that, he is accustomed to smart-looking equipment and to efficient mechanical devices for the conduct of business. Probably, as a tax-payer, he would not favor too great lavishness in library furnishings and equipment, but, as a citizen who is often proud of his institutions, he unconsciously looks for the same standard of excellence. Does he always find it? That, alas, is really a rhetorical question, for the answer is almost too obviously in the negative. Numerous standards of decency in appearance

will, no doubt, flash into your minds as I speak, for each of us has his pet ideas about library housekeeping. I may confess, for instance, that physical cleanliness of the book collection seems to me a matter of great importance. Occasionally one finds a reader who actually prefers a dirty, dog-eared book, but such instances are, I believe and trust, not numerous.

In all that I have said in this paper, I realize that I have been speaking of a rather assured and sophisticated kind of reader. I know there are some timid souls who gratefully accept the slightest attention, who never ask special favors. But is there anyone here who would have the hardihood to say that, as a people, we are not more self-confident and more worldly-wise in the manner in which we face life today than ever before? If this be true of us all as citizens, it certainly seems reasonable to believe that the library patron of the present day is much less fooled by the mumbo-jumbo of library methods than he may once have been. Years ago a library charging system may have seemed to him a mysterious mechanism, to be feared because of its intricacy. Today our borrowers are much more likely to understand this part of our library technique. If we try to impose its restrictions on a reader too vigorously, he is very likely to find ways and means of circumventing our efforts. Some libraries are beginning to realize this and are taking the borrower more fully into their confidence. In Detroit, for instance, an interesting experiment is being made in allowing readers to charge their own books, with encouraging success.

When I began to write this paper, I felt that I might, by some unwarranted good-fortune, find some perfectly startling and iconoclastic suggestion to make, but I realize that I have not been thus inspired. If I have set you to thinking as library users for a time, rather than as librarians, I shall be entirely content, for I have no doubt that many of you who are actively engaged in circulation work can produce the ideas which I have lacked.

Finally, are these things which I have suggested that our patrons are asking of us reasonable? Ah, that is another question, which, fortunately, I have not been asked to answer, for I have only been trying to tell you what is in the borrower's mind as he looks at us across the loan desk.

Paper read before the Lending Section of the American Library Association, May 17, 1929.

*If folks don't read, there's jest one
way to win 'em,
Fust know your books, then tell your
friends what's in 'em.*

—H. H. Ballard

Some English Literary Magazines of the 1890's

By E. Lenore Casford

Periodical Librarian, University of Oregon Library, Eugene, Ore.

In the many discussions of the 1890's which have appeared recently both in books and periodicals, we find frequent reference to the magazines of the period, chiefly the *Yellow Book* and the *Savoy*, but we do not find anywhere a detailed study of these magazines nor any effort to analyze and sift their contents in order to give to us a comprehensive knowledge of their nature and worth.

The literary periodicals of any period are closely related to its literature and art for they reflect tendencies in thought and attitude of contemporaneous writers and artists. They afford an opportunity for fearless expression of opinion. They encourage individuality and introduce to the reading public the work of new and untried writers and artists. Through their criticism they form the advance guard of new and radical views of life and action and are powerful factors in molding taste. The test of any periodical is the proportion of its contents which is later reprinted in book form and which is still read twenty or more years after its publication.

The Albemarle

The first of the novel and short-lived magazines of the 1890's which interests us is the little six-penny *Albemarle*, which ran from January to September, 1892. This was a very ably and brightly written monthly review of a general nature, including politics, art, social questions, education, travel and literature. It was edited jointly by Hubert Crackanthorpe and H. W. Wilkins and published by Swann Sonnenschein & Company.

The aim of the editors was to produce a magazine having individual independence of thought—not exactly a radical journal, but one in which fearless people might be given an opportunity to voice their convictions unrestrainedly. It was not limited by subject to any particular group of readers, but hoped to interest the general public by the wide variety of its contents.

Its fearless spirit was shown in the opposing views of the Primrose League, the Labor Party and Jacobitism, by its advocacy of science in education as opposed to classical learning and by its support of women in politics and inclusion of women among its contributors, who

were leaders of thought and action in their several lines. The illustrations were few but of unusual excellence, and the magazine contained also some very illuminating art criticisms.

There is little evidence of decadence, of realism, of daring or unconventionality in its literary contents. A few poems have an underlying spirit of morbidness and sex emphasis, and two stories, one by Hubert Crackanthorpe, "Dissolving Views," which later appeared in *Wreckage*, and "A Death-bed Vigil," by Sir George Douglas, are marked by brutal realism, sex emphasis and sordidness.

Its critical contents are of a high order, the most notable being Crackanthorpe's criticism of Henry James and Zola, and George Bernard Shaw's article on "Shaming the Devil about Shelley." This was one of Shaw's early productions, appearing about the time when he was writing his dramatic criticisms for the *World*, and it is an evidence of the discerning judgment of the editors of the *Albemarle* that they included Shaw among their contributors.

The *Albemarle* was a strictly high class periodical, aiming at quality rather than quantity. It was broadminded and made no appeal for patronage other than that afforded by its contents. But it was too modern and daring and clever to be appreciated by more than a very select few, and the project was abandoned by its editors because of the financial loss incurred. It is certain that the painstaking and able efforts of Hubert Crackanthorpe and H. W. Wilkins were deserving of a greater and more enduring recognition than they received.

The Yellow Book

The most conspicuous of the periodicals of the 1890's was the *Yellow Book*, mainly for the reasons that it was among the first to make its appearance and had the longest run, and because it most completely embodied the modern spirit. The idea was conceived by the publishers, Elkin Mathews and John Lane, to publish a quarterly of permanent and stable interests, something to be worth while and of enduring value. It should include not only criticisms but also short stories and poems by writers of recognized talent and ability and illustrations by distinguished artists. They chose as the most suitable men to carry out their project, Henry Harland as literary editor, and Aubrey Beardsley as art editor. They

Paper Read at the Periodicals Round Table of the American Library Association at Washington, D. C., May 14, 1929.

aimed to attract the attention of the reading public for the new periodical by the novelty of its appearance (the size being that of the ordinary French novel) and by its contents. The name *Yellow Book* and its color were a bid for popularity, for at that period yellow was the bizarre color made popular by Whistler and much affected by Oscar Wilde and his train of devotees.

The magazine was totally different in policy from any of its contemporaries for it dealt entirely with literature and art. No news, politics, or sociological subjects were included in its pages, and there were absolutely no advertisements of any kind and no commercial book reviews. It was the first quarterly printed in England intended exclusively for men and women of letters and dependent solely for support upon its own intrinsic merit. The venture was both lofty and bold and could never have been carried out so successfully without the support of the coterie of young writers with whom Henry Harland had a wide and intimate acquaintance.

The one feature which was expected to make the magazine a complete success was the thing which doomed it to failure from the very outset—that was the art of Beardsley which was so eccentric and repugnant to the majority of people at that time. It was chiefly from his productions that the magazine derived its reputation for decadence which lingered even after Beardsley's connection with it had ceased.

Probably the most noteworthy contribution which the *Yellow Book* made to the literature of the period was its creative writing—the production of the short story, then comparatively new in England, and its encouragement to short-story writers, both male and female. These stories were clever, admirable, and covered a wide variety of subjects. We find, among them, the forerunners of the modern psychological story. There was little of romance and no sentimentality. They were realistic in treatment and written with great regard for form and expression. It was their virtues which caused such condemnation at that time. Only a few of these short stories were openly daring in their naturalism and sex emphasis and deserved the condemnation they received. It is curious to note that more of these were contributed by women than by men writers, perhaps because woman suffers more from social evils and is more alive to them.

Another important feature of the *Yellow Book* was its criticisms which were based upon intimate knowledge of the subject treated and were sympathetic and sincere in their attitude. The most noteworthy of these was Maurice Baring's "Anatole France," the first essay in English ever written about that author.

One is impressed with the lack of joyousness throughout all the volumes of the *Yellow Book*. Life was serious to its authors and almost the only humor was expressed in the delightful stories of Kenneth Grahame and caricatures by Max Beerbohm. There is a vein of pessimism running through the stories which nearly all end unhappily, and much of the poetry is likewise melancholy. It is possible that the magazine might have enjoyed a greater popularity had its spirit been gayer.

Although the literary content of the magazine was of high technical quality, it contained little that can be classed as great. It is much to its credit that such writers as Kenneth Grahame, Anatole France, and H. G. Wells were by it introduced to the English reading public and probably the chief achievement of the magazine was the hospitality which it extended to the younger writers of the day.

The Savoy

The *Savoy* was started as a quarterly in January, 1896, with Arthur Symonds as editor, assisted by Aubrey Beardsley. It became a monthly periodical with the third issue, and ceased publication in December, 1896—eight issues in all. It was in no sense an offshoot of the *Yellow Book*. The two magazines ran contemporaneously but only a limited number of writers were contributors to both. The *Savoy* was a much more distinctive publication. It carried out the original aims of the *Yellow Book* but its standards were higher and it maintained consistently a uniform excellence of character.

Volume one contained nothing likely to antagonize the English reading public and was liked chiefly for G. B. Shaw's witty philippic "On Going to Church," and for the triptych on Paul Verlaine by Edmund Gosse, W. B. Yeats and translation from a verbatim report by Verlaine himself.

The articles in volume two which attracted most attention were Havelock Ellis's article on Nietzsche (which appeared at the time when Nietzsche's works were first being published in English translation by Alex Tillo), and the second installment of Aubrey Beardsley's romantic serial "Under the Hill."

The next three issues caused unusual comment because of W. B. Yeats' series of three articles on William Blake and his illustrations to *The Divine Comedy*. At that time Blake's symbolism was little understood and he was very unpopular in England. The financial success of the magazine was threatened because of these articles, for one of the leading booksellers, Smith & Sons, refused to place it for sale in their book stalls. These criticisms, however, had much to do with changing the popular

conception of Blake and led to a better understanding of the man and a deeper appreciation of his art.

The sixth number, October, 1896, is memorable because it included Joseph Conrad's "Idiots," one of his first short stories, which, as far as we can learn, was its first appearance in print. It contained also Havelock Ellis' criticism of *Jude, the Obscure*, by Thomas Hardy.

The seventh number contained a tragic story by the then unidentified author, Fiona Macleod, called "Morag of the Glen." The last number resembled few magazines either before or since its day for it was composed entirely of the products of the editor's own pen, consisting of poetry, essays, fiction, criticisms and translations from the French.

The *Savoy*, which started out so auspiciously with the support of a literary coterie, died like the *Yellow Book* and *Albemarle*, prematurely. Its death was not due to any lack of excellence from either literary or artistic standpoint, but from lack of financial support. Its failure shows that the English public were not permanently interested in magazines of its type; that art did not and could not appeal to the multitude; that what they preferred was the magazine of the old-fashioned type written for a special public with "monotony of theme and subject," and with no pretension to originality or novelty. What the *Savoy* offered in its day—a periodical full of life, entertainment, literature and art on a high plane by interesting and talented newcomers in their respective fields—is still lacking in the English periodical world. No magazine has ever taken its place. It was unique in its day and remains so until the present time, and represents the high water mark in achievement of English periodicals.

The Anti-Philistine

The most amusing of the literary periodicals of mushroomlike growth of the 1890's was the *Anti-Philistine*, published by John and Horace Cowley from June to September, 1897, four issues in all. It styled itself "A Monthly Magazine and Review of Belles-Lettres," with the subtitle "A Periodical of Protest," whose motto was "Would to God my name were not so terrible to the enemy as it is!"

With the title in mind, one cannot resist smiling on looking over the contents of the magazine, for it contained little that was other than Philistine and one judges that its enemies could not have been very greatly terrified by its protests. The magazine, although published in England, was made up very largely of the work of Americans.

The most important fiction in the magazine is that by Ambrose Bierce, who was as yet un-

recognized in his own country. His stories, "The Damned Thing," "Chickamauga," "A Watcher by the Dead," "A Son of the Gods," "My Favorite Murder," and "The Realm of the Unreal," are marked by extreme realism, by a quality of gruesomeness and horror, owing to the author's fantastic imagination and ability to analyze men's minds while they were under stress of strong emotion, yet they have a powerful grip upon the interest of the reader. They alone would have entitled the periodical to something of recognition.

The boastful and cocksure attitude of the editorials, and its book reviews and criticisms were the offensive elements of the *Anti-Philistine*. The editor says, "The *Anti-Philistine* is not a journal or magazine in the ordinary sense, but a Bibelot of good things published periodically. Its articles exist primarily as literature and not as pegs for pictures, or innocent domestic texts for commercial enterprises. . . . It is the one Bibelot of modern literature that will be carefully preserved in the libraries of curious and appreciative bookmen as worthy of a place on the shelf with the significant and permanent pamphlet literature of an older age." When we realize that according to the *Union List of Periodicals*, but four libraries in the United States possess a copy of the magazine, we feel that the editor's self-appraisal was a bit too confident.

Such criticism as "Yankee Hogwash," as applied to an article by Julian Hawthorne, "Mr. Le Gallienne's pathos is mere caterwauling," "the atrocities of Marie Corelli" printed on the cover of the first issue, and "for a decade Hall Caine has been very successful in fooling the fifty thousand asinine bipeds who comprise the British book-buying public" was juvenile to say the least, and because of its violence and coarseness, to say nothing of its tactlessness, was altogether out of keeping in a magazine which styled itself a "Review of Belles-Lettres."

Had the publishers of the *Anti-Philistine* foregone the joy of being "A Magazine of Protest," their production would quite probably have enjoyed a longer and more lucrative existence, for the literary content was interesting and of good quality, although in no sense comparable to that of the English periodicals contemporary with it.

The Butterfly

The *Butterfly* was a very clever and well-edited little magazine, of which L. Raven-Hill was responsible for the art and Arnold Goldsworthy for the literary contents. In the humorous "Apology" in the first issue, the editors stated that they were not aiming at superiority

either in art or in literature, but were merely hoping "to entertain by furnishing light literature in an artistic setting."

They succeeded fairly well in carrying out this aim, for the *Butterfly* produced humorous light literature of a clean, wholesome sort, and its illustrations in black and white were clever and well executed.

The *Butterfly* resembled *Punch* and *Life*, and was quite superior to the usual comic periodical either then or now. It was not too intellectual in its humor, literature and art to appeal to the average reader, neither was it coarse nor vulgar, and it enjoyed a well-deserved popularity during its short life of nine months from May, 1893, to February, 1894.

Among its novel features was its peculiar shape and size—five by ten inches—which made it most convenient for carrying in one's pocket.

The Dome

"A Quarterly Containing Examples of All the Arts."

The character of the magazine is fairly well indicated by its sub-title. It was published by the Unicorn Press, and ran from March, 1897, until July, 1900. An Edition de Luxe of the first number was limited to one hundred copies, issued on hand-made paper and attractively bound in cream cloth and gilt. The other issues were bound in heavy paper.

The magazine was small in size, six and one-half by nine inches, and each number contained about twenty examples of architecture, literature, drawing, painting, engraving and music. It was beautifully illustrated and artistically made up and printed. Although one of the cheapest and least pretentious of the magazines of the 1890's, it was at the same time one of the most charming.

Its appearance caused much favorable comment on account of the fact that while novel and original in form and makeup, its standard of excellence was unusually high, and its attitude was strictly conservative. No attempt was made to present any examples of the modern school of realism either in art or literature. It included splendid specimens from accepted masters in their several lines.

The Hobby Horse

The *Hobby Horse* was a sumptuously printed art quarterly put out by Kegan Paul, Trench & Company and later by the Chiswick Press. It was the organ of the Century Guild composed by Arthur H. Mackmurdo and Herbert P. Horne, with Selwyn Image as counselor and adviser. Their motive was "to render all branches of Art the sphere, no longer of the tradesman but of the artist. It would restore building, decoration, glass painting, pottery,

wood carving and metal work to their rightful place beside painting and sculpture."

The matter dealt chiefly with the practical applications of art to life, and consisted of illustrations, poetry, literary and biographical essays, and discussions of various phases of art. Its articles and illustrations were discriminatingly chosen and were, in all instances, the work of eminent artists and men of letters.

The principle upon which the Guild operated and which gave to the periodical its name of *Hobby Horse* was that of free expression, each writer being supposed to have free rein to utter only his most sincere opinions. Although the quarterly, because of its exclusive character and rather high price (two shillings, sixpence a quarter), was quite limited in its circulation, it was one of the most notable of the periodicals of its day, for it played an important part in initiating the Arts and Crafts movement which followed a few years later.

The *Hobby Horse* was printed on heavy, hand-made linen paper with handsome title page and cover design, the work of Selwyn Image. It contained splendidly printed pages and beautiful illustrations, many of which were well worth the price of the magazine. The *Hobby Horse* was daringly novel in its magnificence and was universally admired and imitated in many quarters, and William Morris is said to have admitted that it gave him the impulse for his Kelmscott Press, which he started in 1891.

The quarterly was favored with a much longer life than many of its contemporaries, from 1886-1893, and it successfully fulfilled the aim of its producers, for its influence in arousing and stimulating a new interest in art on the part of the general public has continued until the present time.

The Pageant

The *Pageant*, which originated in 1896 and consisted of but two numbers, was an eminent periodical edited by C. Hazelwood Shannon and J. W. Gleeson White and published by Henry & Company.

Its art was mostly of the Pre-Raphaelite school containing work by Dante Gabriel Rossetti, Sir Edward Burne-Jones, George F. Watts, Walter Crane, John E. Millais and by other artists, who by their emphasis on truth of detail, by their careful and conscientious execution, and by the spiritual and mystic quality of their pictures resembled the Pre-Raphaelites quite closely.

The literature was quite conservatively chosen by its editor. Although several of the *Yellow Book* writers were also contributors to the *Pageant*—Lionel Johnson, Ernest Dowson, Max Beerholm—we find little in the *Pageant*

that resembles the earlier style of the *Yellow Book*.

It is easy to recognize the influence of the *Hobby Horse* and the Kelmscott Press in the beautiful initial letters, the well-built and well-printed pages of the *Pagant*. The literature, particularly in the second number, strongly resembles the art in the highly colored imaginative prose and poetry.

The *Pagant* was a most dignified and artistic venture, and deserved a longer and more successful career.

The Quarto

The *Quarto*, a magazine devoted primarily to art, was originated for the purpose of bringing before the world the work of young and unknown artists who had at some time received instruction at the Slade School of Art. The illustrations of the magazine were largely the work of these younger artists, although work by well-known masters was also included. Only four issues were published, 1896-1897, and the editor, J. Bernard Hollburn, exercised such care and discrimination in the selection of his material that these volumes rank high as art productions.

Many of the illustrations are genuine works of art, and include etchings, wood block prints, photographic reproductions, and pen and ink sketches, some of them being full-page pictures.

It was the original intention of the editor to publish the magazine quarterly, but owing to the length of time necessary to get his material ready he was obliged to change his plans, and only two numbers a year were produced. In order not to be thought narrow-minded, no one school of art was adhered to, but work of head masters and students from the schools of Liverpool, Birmingham, South Kensington, Lambeth, Slade, and the Académie Carron was included. Hence, the magazine was quite representative of the art of the period.

The *Quarto* included, in each issue, a number of literary contributions, including poems, biographical and critical discussions by eminent writers and a few short stories. Each issue also contained one or more songs complete with piano accompaniment.

Altogether, the *Quarto* was a high-class periodical conducted along strictly conventional lines and fulfilled the aim of the editor who had no desire to be original or daring or high-flown in any degree, but whose intention was simply to produce a good artistic volume.

Conclusion

From the evidence of the periodicals studied we are led to the following conclusions:

That the noxious and evil qualities of the

literature of the periodicals of the "naughty nineties" have been very much overrated. The number of stories with naturalistic tendencies was not great, and those included dealt with human nature and conduct in their natural rather than in their ideal, or sentimental or romantic phases. They were not marked by extravagance or undue emphasis on sordidness, or by degeneracy, but were dignified although outspoken in their attempts to picture life as the writers saw it, in its reality and entirety.

The writers, with few exceptions, were earnest and serious in their efforts to express a point of view of dissatisfaction with existing standards and restraints and to give such expression to their imagination and creative impulse as seemed to them most artistic and truthful.

They are to be commended for the help they rendered in the development of a more beautiful and artistic English prose, and in the production of a new type of story which was the prototype of the modern short story. They deserve credit also, for the attention which they caused to be directed to the fact that art is not a thing apart, but a necessary concomitant of life.

Not the least of their contributions was the influence which they exerted toward a better and more intelligent understanding and sympathy for the ideals of the French school of naturalism and artistic impressionism. They did much toward breaking down the prudery of Victorianism and in establishing new standards of critical judgment in literature and art.

Historically, these magazines are important because of the part they played in introducing to the world of literature and art people who have since achieved international distinction. Among the unknown artists whom they introduced were Aubrey Beardsley, Joseph Pennell and William Blake. Some of the early critical work of Arthur Symonds, Havelock Ellis, George Bernard Shaw, appeared in their pages. The list of pamphleteers, fiction writers and poets whose work has stood the test of time and to whom they lent a helping hand is a long one, including Richard Le Gallienne, Lionel Johnson, Ernest Dowson, Hubert Crackanthorpe, Max Beerholm, Anatole France, Joseph Conrad, H. G. Wells, Kenneth Grahame, Stephen Phillips, W. B. Yeats, Ambrose Bierce, Maurice Maeterlinck, William Sharp, Arnold Bennett; and, among the women writers, Ella D'Arcy, Alice Meynell, Lena Milman, George Egerton and Nora Hopper.

Such contributions as Hubert Crackanthorpe's criticism of Zola and Bernard Shaw's article on "Shaming the Devil About Shelley" in the *Albemarle*; Beardsley's art productions,

including the illustration to "The Rape of the Lock" in the *Yellow Book*; the illustrations by Joseph Pennell in the *Yellow Book* and the *Savoy*; the art by William Blake and criticism of his work by W. B. Yeats; the criticisms by Arthur Symonds of the French naturalists and of Pater; Havelock Ellis' article on Nietzsche; Conrad's story, "The Idiots," all of which appeared in the *Savoy*; the stories by Ambrose Bierce in the *Anti-Philistine*; the artistic work of Selwyn Image and his co-workers in the *Hobby Horse*; the productions of the Pre-Raphaelite artists in the *Pagant*; the high-

class art and critical material in the *Quarto* need no apology. They have not yet become "outmoded," but stand as glowing examples of the keen and discerning judgment of the editors of these magazines of the 1890's who recognized their worth and chose them for their publications.

If the test of a periodical, as before stated, is in the timelessness of its contents we may justly conclude that these periodicals were estimable, and that the contribution which they made to the literature and art of their age was valuable and commendable.

The Periodical Resources of American Libraries

By Charles W. Smith

Associate Librarian, University of Washington Library

IN the LIBRARY JOURNAL for February 1, 1924, the writer ventured to call attention to the dwindling supply of research periodicals available for purchase. That article was based upon conditions then apparent in the book market and emphasized the shortage of stocks remaining in the hands of publishers and dealers. No attempt was made to estimate the collective resources in periodicals already in the possession of American libraries. No such estimate, in fact, could have been made at that time.

During the five years that have since elapsed much has been done toward the acquisition and completion of library sets of periodicals. This activity has been greatly stimulated by four years' work in preparation of the *Union List of Serials*, a work requiring an accurate checking of the periodical holdings of some 225 of the leading libraries in the United States and Canada. Many of the gaps and imperfections thus revealed have been repaired by exchanges among libraries. Further improvement has resulted from the enterprise of dealers who took advantage of the provisional edition to offer cooperating libraries the precise material needed to perfect partial sets.

The completion of the *Union List of Serials* makes it possible for the first time to appraise our periodical resources on a national scale. A superficial examination of this monumental work with its display of 75,000 serial titles distributed among the libraries of North America is most impressive and leads to an easy optimism. A closer scrutiny of the holdings of each serial, however, makes apparent a condition which no custodian of books can regard

with complacency. The small number of complete sets reported, even in the case of certain well-known journals of national circulation, is a matter for surprise and thoughtful concern. While it is true that complete sets of many first-rate periodicals are to be found in most libraries, it is true also of numerous other periodicals that the files reported are few and scrappy. Of a noticeable number of worthwhile magazines, not a single complete set has been located.

The accompanying table exhibits a few sample holdings of periodicals reported by the *Union List*. The first column after title indicates the total number of sets, the second column shows the number of complete sets reported. The list is not limited to research periodicals, but a variety of titles has been selected from different fields:

HOLDINGS OF SERIALS ACCORDING TO THE *Union List*

Title	Number of Libraries	Complete Sets
<i>Alaska-Yukon Magazine</i>	6	0
1-13, 1905-1912.		
<i>American Cookery</i>	40	3
1, 1896—		
<i>American Food Journal</i>	43	7
1, 1906—		
<i>American Forests and Forest Life</i>	91	9
1, 1895—		
<i>American Gas Journal</i>	40	2
1, 1859—		
<i>American Journal of Public Hygiene</i>	42	3
1-20, 1891-1910.		
<i>American Magazine</i>	75	3
1, 1876—		
<i>American Machinist</i>	74	3
1, 1877—		
<i>American Mathematical Monthly</i>	66	13
1, 1894—		

Paper read at Periodical Round Table, A. L. A. Conference, Washington, D. C.

<i>American Municipalities</i>	42	1	<i>Saturday Evening Post</i>	50	0
1, 1898—			1, 1821—		
<i>Architectural Review</i>	52	6	<i>Scientific American</i>	103	15
1, 1891—			1, 1845—		
<i>Botanical Gazette</i>	93	39	<i>System</i>	78	2
1, 1875—			1, 1900—		
<i>Canadian Mining Journal</i>	38	0	<i>West Shore</i>	12	0
1, 1882—			1-17, 1875-1891.		
<i>Chemisches Zentralblatt</i>	70	24	<i>Western Architect</i>	36	2
1, 1830—			1, 1901—		
<i>Churchman</i>	33	1	<i>Western Druggist</i>	22	0
1, 1845—			1, 1879—		
<i>Colliers</i>	67	0	<i>Western Teacher</i>	12	0
1, 1888—			1, 1892—		
<i>Dry Goods Economist</i>	24	0			
1, 1846—					
<i>Forbes</i>	39	1			
1, 1917—					
<i>Good Housekeeping</i>	58	2			
1, 1885—					
<i>Good Roads</i>	57	0			
1, 1885—					
<i>House Beautiful</i>	73	8			
1, 1896—					
<i>Independent</i>	96	4			
1, 1848—					
<i>Kentucky State Historical So-</i>					
<i>cietv. Register</i>	32	2			
1, 1903—					
<i>Ladies' Home Journal</i>	46	1			
1, 1883—					
<i>Life</i>	57	16			
1, 1883—					
<i>Northwest Journal of Education</i>	11	0			
1-32, 1889-1921.					
<i>Out West</i>	40	1			
1-51, 1894-1923.					
<i>Outlook</i>	94	4			
1, 1870—					
<i>Pacific Builder and Engineer</i> ...	9	0			
1, 1902—					
<i>Pacific Fisherman</i>	10	1			
1, 1903—					
<i>Pacific Drug Review</i>	11	0			
1, 1888—					
<i>Pacific Lumber Trade Journal</i> .	8	0			
1-19, 1895-1913.					
<i>Pacific Marine Review</i>	18	0			
1, 1904—					
<i>Pacific Monthly</i>	29	9			
1-26, 1898-1911.					
<i>Pacific Municipalities and Coun-</i>					
<i>ties</i>	29	0			
1, 1899—					
<i>Pacific Printer and Publisher</i> ..	8	0			
1, 1908—					
<i>Pictorial Review</i>	19	1			
1, 1899—					
<i>Playground</i>	75	14			
1, 1907—					
<i>Popular Mechanics Magazine</i> ..	50	4			
1, 1902—					
<i>Popular Radio</i>	28	5			
1, 1922—					
<i>Public Service Magazine</i>	50	2			
1, 1906—					
<i>Publisher's Circular and Book-</i>					
<i>sellors' Record</i>	41	3			
1, 1837—					
<i>Railway and Marine News and</i>					
<i>Pacific Commerce</i>	7	0			
1, 1903—					

This list could be readily expanded, but the samples given may suffice to point out the meagerness of library holdings of many periodicals both technical and popular. Examination shows that it is not the older periodicals alone that are inadequately represented but a surprising imperfection is revealed in the sets of recent journals. Nor has intrinsic value nor huge circulation prove a sure guarantee of library preservation. The *Saturday Evening Post*, with a present circulation of nearly three million copies per week, is not complete in any of the fifty libraries reporting it. *Collier's* is another weekly failing to establish a complete set, while *Outlook* and *Independent* are reported complete in but four libraries each.

Not only is the number of complete sets inadequate to the research needs of a large area, but the distribution is in many cases unfortunate. A number of Pacific Coast magazines, for example, are complete only in Atlantic Coast libraries. Seattle has the only school of fisheries in the United States, but the *Pacific Fisherman*, a local periodical needed by this school, is found complete only in Washington, D. C. This condition exists notwithstanding years of effort on the part of the school to complete its file of this periodical. In a number of cases the few complete sets reported are huddled together in one corner of the country while the balance of the territory is unsupplied.

Reasons might be assigned to account for the poor showing made. The incompleteness of some sets is doubtless due to inferior merit on the part of the magazines. Other factors may have been the fluctuating size of editions, changes of form, changes of ownership, faulty numbering, lack of indexes, preponderance of advertising matter, loss of numbers in the mail, or accidental destruction of entire issues. Responsibility for incomplete sets may be assessed accordingly to publishers, but it is hard to escape the conviction that librarians have also been at fault.

Possessing the *Union List*, we can now analyze our resources in periodicals. By careful attention we may gradually strengthen existing files. The most promising field for work, however, looks to the future.

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

June 15, 1929

Editorial Forum

CONFERENCE WEEK included not only sessions of the A. L. A. and affiliated or sister organizations, as Special Libraries, the Institute, the Bibliographical Society, the League of Library Commissions, the State and Law Associations, but also those of eleven sections of the A. L. A. and thirteen Round Tables, now thus become a thirty-ring circus, holding in total 77 separate meetings, not inclusive of dinners, luncheons and "pink" teas. There seems to be some danger lest the forest cannot be seen because of the trees for these meetings of subdivisions are likely to become confusing and exhausting. The Council gave its approval to the petition of those asking for a section on periodicals, as in the previous year it had sanctioned a Business Section. The College and Reference Section, the Children's Librarians Section, the Catalog Section all cover such fields of work as to afford special reason for the existence of such sections. Sections under the A. L. A. constitution receive a charter for well-nigh independent existence, with authority for limiting their membership, collecting dues and printing publications. The Periodical Section now increases the number to twelve, and it is fairly debatable whether this division into sections has not already been carried too far. Certainly there should be two limitations, that sections should not invade the field of existing organizations, as the Business Section is in danger of doing with reference to the Special Libraries Association, or make a cross-section of membership in a field where all librarians are interested, as in the case of the new Periodicals Section. In such cases Round Tables with their interested groups gathered in close discussion of specific topics seem preferable and less open to criticism, and this word of caution may not be out of place before division and subdivision are carried to still further extremes.

THE local Committee on Arrangements, under Dr. Bowerman's chairmanship, as well as the Program Committee, deserves great credit for the way in which it accomplished the difficult task of providing for so varied a program, carried out in so many locations. Washington is, in one sense, an ideal place for such great gatherings, but is, on the other hand, rather difficult in providing sufficient separate accommodations for smaller meetings. Perhaps the only fault in the arrangements was that a meeting of large attendance was allocated to a small room, while one of small attendance was put in possession of an embarrassing amount of space. A notable instance was that the Children's Librarians meeting, where the Newbery Medal award always brings together an especially large attendance, was cooped up with "standing room only" in hotel accommodations which barred many would-be attendants, while the meeting of the Committee on Library Cooperation with the Hispanic Peoples was assigned to the vastness of the main auditorium, where the Chilean Ambassador and Colombian Minister, who gave diplomatic importance to the occasion, spoke to an audience of a hundred persons, belittled in appearance by contrast of its environment. This is the kind of error which should hereafter be avoided, so far as practicable. The overabundant program prevented the more conscientious attendants from having the full benefit of the beauty and attractiveness of the national capital, but the appetite of newcomers will certainly be whetted even by their glimpses of the glories of Washington, and they will come again when time and occasion give better opportunity for their appreciation.

* * *

THE Children's Librarians Section, now including over seven hundred members, brought together as usual a large audience for the announcement of the award of the Newbery Medal, which always has in it the additional interest of surprise. This year *The Trumpeter of Krakow* caused the medal to be awarded to Prof. Eric Kelly of Dartmouth College. Professor Kelly said, in his acceptance speech, that probably the reason why his book appeals to children is because it was not written for children at all. Having been trained on a newspaper staff, he had become accustomed to write just as simply as he could, and in this book he has used the Anglo-Saxon words in every case rather than the Norman-French words. This same thing is true of many another book not written for children now claimed by them as

their own. *Treasure Island* was not written for children, neither was *Gulliver's Travels*, *Don Quixote* or *Robinson Crusoe*, and yet the boys and girls of today would never give up the right to their enjoyment. Professor Kelly's splendid story of the symbol of the song from the Tower of St. Mary's Church, that held together the little country of Poland through many years of strife and danger, will certainly be added to the list of books, perhaps not written for children but certainly claimed by them.

B. E. W.

* * *

It is undoubtedly the fact that there is throughout our library system demand for better editions, especially of better print, at low cost, of standard works which are worn out as they pass through the hands of many readers. The Cleveland Public Library exhibited at the Washington conference examples of cheap editions for library use, ranging from the Everyman's Library and the Collins series to the ten-cent books, and even the five-cent pamphlets, all of them desirable within their limitations. But none of these quite fill the bill of the library need for good paper, good print and good binding, usually in one volume at minimum price. Efforts have been made to induce private publishers to furnish such editions, but since the demand for any one work is not immediate and general, no publisher has yet come forward to supply the need. Mr. Steven's proposal at the meeting of the American Library Institute that the A. L. A. should give over some of its present publication work and itself provide for the printing of such editions, for instance of Dickens and Thackeray, of whom present editions are unsatisfactory from the point of view indicated. This would be going rather far afield, for the A. L. A. is already sufficiently multifarious in its work, and possibly a middle course might be adopted. Our libraries might join, through the A. L. A., in asking publishers for proposals for a standard line of what may be called library authors, on specifications prepared for the purpose, with the understanding that should satisfactory proposals be made and the edition proposed by a particular publisher be designated, libraries would in the future favor that edition in their purchases. The need is there and the question is how best to meet it.

* * *

SECTION 305 of the new tariff bill as passed by the House not only includes prohibition of importation of obscene books or other immoral or lottery material, but adds like prohibition of "any matter advocating or urging treason, in-

urrection, or forcible resistance to any law of the United States, or containing any threat to take the life of or inflict bodily harm upon the President of the United States." This addition, usually spoken of as the "sedition" clause, seems proper and innocent in its purpose, but it has been generally condemned as opening the door for the prohibition, for instance, of literature of the Russian Soviet, which is important to libraries for record and research purposes. The paragraph is really an aftermath of war hysteria, and if construed with the prejudices of the war, now happily passing as real peace is in sight under the Young Plan, will be a serious setback to library collections, such, for example, as the Hoover War Library at Leland Stanford University. Harvard and Yale professors have already spoken out in protest, and it might be well if librarians would address to the Senators of their States a protest against the inclusion of the clause as the Senate overhauls the House bill.

* * *

THE latest outbreak of censorship is the denial at the Boston Custom House of importation of a small edition of Voltaire's *Candide*, published in 1759, and the finding of a Brooklyn jury which condemned Mrs. Dennett to substantial fine and possibility of jail for sending through the mails her pamphlet on *The Sex Side of Life*, a pamphlet of earnest purpose which has been circulated among young people by the Y. W. C. A. and the Y. M. C. A. and by many educators as one of useful health education on a vital subject. It is desirable, indeed, that more common sense should be applied in this matter of censorship, and so far as libraries are concerned such questions may fairly be left in most cases to the good sense of librarians.

* * *

BY an oversight the editorial in the LIBRARY JOURNAL for the 15th of May failed to call attention to the fact that Connecticut should be joined to Massachusetts and Indiana in the list of states that have taken steps to assure permanence of their printed records, having specified standards of inks for public records as early as 1895 (Connecticut Public Acts, Chapter 289, July 1, 1895). Twenty years later this was supplemented (April 30, 1915, Chapter 176 of Public Acts of that year) by an Act requiring paper for public records to "be composed wholly of a standard millbrand paper with added water mark approved by the examiner of public records."

H. M. L.

Traveling East of the Mississippi

A Bibliography

By Charles E. Sherman

Associate Librarian, Providence Public Library, R. I.

In General

Johnson, Clifton. *What To See in America*. Macmillan, 1920. illus. map. \$2.50. Condensed description. Informing rather than inspiring.

Quinn, Vernon. *Beautiful America*. Stokes, 1923. illus. map. \$4.00. A well-written book with places of interest adequately described. The tourist will like it.

The Eastern States

Faris, John T. *Seeing the Eastern States*. Lipincott, 1922. illus. \$5.00. An entertaining description of the picturesque features and historic associations of New England, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland.

Gordon, Jan, and Gordon, Cora J. *On Wandering Wheels Through Roadside Camps From Maine to Georgia in an Old Sedan Car*. Dodd, 1929. illus. \$3.50. From 'Way Down East to the home of the Georgia Cracker, the Gordons wandered in search of romantic America. Along broad highways, narrow detours, in motor camps, in city home and farmhouse they found it.

Hawthorne, Hildegard. *Rambles in Old College Towns*. Dodd, 1917. illus. \$2.50. "Life, past and present, scenes as they strike the eye and as they bring memories of bygone days, both of the colleges themselves and of their historic surroundings."

"The Playground of the East"—New England

Kitchin, William C. *A Wonderland of the East*. (See America First Series.) Page, 1925. illus. maps. \$5.00. Sketches of motor journeys through the mountains and lakes of New England and New York.

Abbott, Katharine M. *Old Paths and Legends of the New England Border*; Connecticut, Deerfield, Berkshire. Putnam, 1907. illus. map. \$5.00. The natural charm of that beautiful section described with sympathetic appreciation.

Chamberlain, Allen. *Vacation Tramps in New England Highlands*. Houghton, 1919. illus. maps. \$1.65. Places of scenic beauty to visit, outlines and maps of hikes and the hiker's equipment.

Hale, Louise C. *We Discover New England*. Dodd, 1915. illus. maps. \$3.50. Narrative

of a motor trip. Describes people and places with humorous road experiences. Excellent drawings by Walter Hale.

Hawthorne, Hildegard. *Old Seaport Towns of New England*. Dodd, 1916. illus. \$2.50. "An account of a pleasant leisurely spring-time period." Twelve towns are visited from Portland to New Haven, described by the author and sketched by John A. Seaford.

Henderson, Helen W. *A Loiterer in New England*. Doran, 1919. illus. map. \$5.00. "A literary tourist tells of delightful rambles through Cape Cod and the old towns of Plymouth, Salem and Boston, with history and tradition pleasantly interspersed." Artistic illustrations.

Hueston, Ethel. *Coasting Down East*. Dodd, 1924. illus. \$3.50. "A chatty account of a motor trip down the Maine coast from Kittery to Calais." Flavored with stories of famous sea captains and pictures of quaint characters.

Johnson, Clifton. *Highways and Byways of New England*. Macmillan, 1915. illus. \$2.75. A conversational account of the author's rambles from the woods of Maine to the Connecticut shore of Long Island Sound.

Murphy, Thomas D. *New England Highways and Byways from a Motor Car*. (See America First Series.) Page, 1924. illus. \$6.00. Three thousand miles described for those who plan to go or for the stay-at-homes.

O'Kane, Walter C. *Trails and Summits of the White Mountains*. (Riverside Outdoor handbooks.) Houghton, 1925. illus. maps. \$2.50. Climbing a score of the less dangerous White Mountain trails described with helpful suggestions on methods of climbing and equipment.

Rothery, Agnes E. *Cape Cod, New and Old*. Houghton, 1918. illus. maps. \$3.00. Taken town by town, the Cape is described and sketched by the pens of a skillful observer and an artistic illustrator.

—. *The Old Coast Road*. Houghton, 1920. illus. \$3.00. From Boston to Plymouth over one of America's most historic and charming highways. Louis H. Ruyl's sketches are indispensable.

Shackleton, Robert. *The Book of Boston*. Penn, 1916. illus. \$3.50. Boston and its neighboring towns interpreted with emphasis on the historical and literary.

Thoreau, Henry D. *The Maine Woods*. Houghton, 1893. (Riverside ed.) \$2.50. A record of three trips into the North Country of a half-century ago, an adventure unspoiled by the passing of time.

New York: State and City

Comstock, Sarah. *Old Roads from the Heart of New York*. Putnam, 1915. illus. maps. \$3.50. "Journeys today by ways of yesterday within thirty miles of the Battery." Practical routes for motorist, pedestrian or train traveler.

Johnson, Clifton. *The Picturesque Hudson*. (Picturesque River series.) Macmillan, 1915. illus. \$2.50. The rambling text, supplemented by attractive illustrations, acquaints the reader with the history and the literature of the river, and he meets some interesting people along the banks.

Longstreth, Thomas M. *The Adirondacks*. Century, 1917. illus. map. \$3.50.

—. *The Catskills*. Century, 1918. illus. map. \$3.50. Entertaining descriptions of journeys through the beautiful hill country of New York. Useful guides.

Henderson, Helen W. *A Loiterer in New York*. Doran, 1917. illus. \$5.00. "A leisurely guide to some of New York's art treasures, including many literary and historic memories connected with various localities."

Pennsylvania and Delaware

Faris, John T. *Seeing Pennsylvania*. Lippincott, 1919. illus. maps. \$5.00. Eight attractive routes for travelers, arranged and followed with emphasis on historical background and scenic interest.

—. *Old Roads Out of Philadelphia*. Lippincott, 1917. illus. map. \$5.00. Eleven roads packed with historical lore are laid out across the pages of this volume. Reference is made to the famous figures who have lived in the region or passed along its highways.

Shackleton, Robert. *The Book of Philadelphia*. Penn, 1918. illus. \$3.50. A well-balanced account of the earlier and the present features of an interesting city, with some comments on its suburbs.

Vallandigham, Edward N. *Delaware and the Eastern Shore: Some Aspects of a Peninsula Pleasant and Well Beloved*. Lippincott, 1922. illus. \$5.00. An interpretation of the rare charm of a region remarkable for its quiet landscapes, fresh woodlands and alluring waters.

Washington, the Nation's Capital

Latimer, Louise P. *Your Washington and Mine*. Scribner, 1924. illus. \$2.50. A sketch

of our capital's history, with descriptive account of the public buildings, historic shrines and miscellaneous facts concerning the industries and the government.

Nicolay, Helen. *Our Capital on the Potomac*. Century, 1924. illus. \$5.00. The humor and the personal sides of the city's life are treated with most satisfactory completeness.

Shackleton, Robert. *The Book of Washington*. Penn, 1922. illus. \$3.50. A guide book made attractive by its historical bits, its humor and its illustrations from the pen of Henry Pitz.

Wilstach, Paul. *Mount Vernon, Washington's Home and the Nation's Shrine*. Doubleday, Doran, 1916. illus. \$2.00. The first complete history of Mount Vernon, based on a careful investigation of the traditions surrounding the home of our first President.

The South

Barbour, Ralph H. *Let's Go to Florida! Doodle*, 1926. illus. \$2.00. Popular guide book; history, geography, climate, agriculture, industries, education and other topics are included.

Cram, Mildred. *Old Seaport Towns of the South*. Dodd, 1917. illus. \$2.50. Writer, illustrator and reader join company for a delightful journey southward from New York to Baltimore, Norfolk, Charleston, Savannah, St. Augustine and Galveston.

Dunbaugh, Frank M., Jr. *Going to Florida? Brentano's*, 1925. illus. map. \$1.50. Practical information about transportation, excursions, hotels, sports and kindred subjects.

Faris, John T. *Seeing the Sunny South*. Lippincott, 1921. illus. \$6.00. By motor from the "appealing valley of Virginia to the Pan Handle of West Virginia" via the South Atlantic and Gulf States.

Hale, Louise C. *We Discover the Old Dominion*. Dodd, 1916. illus. \$2.50. The sparkling narrative follows the course of a journey through Virginia, the Shenandoah Valley, to Norfolk via Appomattox thence northward to Richmond and New York. Walter Hale's sketches are quite as important as the text.

Kephart, Horace. *Our Southern Highlanders*. Macmillan, 1922. illus. map. \$2.50. Emphasizing the mountains with their interesting flora and fauna and scenic beauty. Also portrays Southern mountain life and manners.

Mason, Robert L. *The Lure of the Great Smokies*. Houghton, 1927. illus. \$4.50. "History, anecdote and description, filled out with photographs of the scenes and persons described, go into the making of this account of the Great Smoky Mountains on the boundary line between Tennessee and North Carolina."

East of the West and West of the Alleghenies

Faris, John T. *The Romance of the Rivers*. Harper, 1927. illus. \$6.00. Fifteen rivers, big and little, east, west, north and south, with a tale for each, unfolding the parts they have taken in the course of American history. The author endows his rivers with personalities.

Freeman, Lewis R. *By Waterways to Gotham*. Dodd, 1926. illus. \$3.00. "An account of a two thousand mile voyage from Milwaukee to New York, through the Great Lakes, Trent Canal, the St. Lawrence, Richelieu, Champlain and Hudson."

Muir, John. *A Thousand-Mile Walk to the Gulf*. Houghton, 1916. illus. \$3.25. A journey from Indiana to Florida in the 60's, but still of interest on account of the appreciative comment on nature as he saw it.

Shackleton, Robert. *The Book of Chicago*. Penn, 1920. illus. \$3.50. "History, description and interpretation of interest to resident, prospective visitor or general reader."

Thwaites, Reuben G. *On the Storied Ohio; an historical pilgrimage of a thousand miles in a skiff from Redstone to Cairo*. McClurg, 1903. \$1.20. An explanation of every point of historic interest along the inland voyage. An old favorite worth reading.

Waldron, Webb. *We Explore the Great Lakes*. Century, 1923. illus. \$3.50. A chatty account of the adventures of the author and his artist wife in exploring the Great Lakes by ore-freighter, rowboat and fish-boat.

Canada

Call, Frank O. *The Spell of French Canada*. (Spell ser.) Page, 1926. illus. map. \$3.75. The charm of old France in the new world.

Clarke, John M. *The Heart of the Gaspé*. Macmillan, 1913. illus. \$2.00. Sketches in the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

Faris, John T. *Seeing Canada*. Lippincott, 1924. illus. \$6.50. A well illustrated travel guide covering much of the better known areas of Canada, from Cape Breton to Vancouver and Alaska.

Longstreth, Thomas M. *The Laurentians, the Hills of the Habitant*. Century, 1922. illus. maps. \$3.50. Colorful travel narrative introducing the quaint villages of French Canada and their peoples.

Quinn, Vernon. *Beautiful Canada*. Stokes, 1925. illus. \$4.00. The scenic beauty of Canada presented in the light of the country's heroic interest. Indian legends, material on Canadian national parks and road routes for motorists.

Traveling West of the Mississippi

A Bibliography

By Lila Bowen

Head of Extension Department, Omaha Public Library, Nebraska

Baggs, M. L. *Colorado, the Queen Jewel of the Rockies*. Page, 1918. \$6. "Every feature of Colorado, ancient and modern, is described in Miss Baggs' book, which is both historical and descriptive."—*Book Review Digest*.

Bedell, Mrs. M. C. *Modern Gypsies, the Story of a Twelve Thousand Mile Motor Camping Trip Encircling the United States*. Brentano's, 1924. \$2.50.

Bennett, Estelline. *Old Deadwood Days*. Sears, 1928. \$3. An addition to Americana, giving a vivid account of the famous old pioneer town on the edge of the Black Hills.

Bernheimer, C. L. *Rainbow Bridge; circling Navajo Mountain and explorations in the Bad Lands of southern Utah and northern Arizona*. Doubleday, 1924. \$3.

Black, W. H. *Real North America Pocket Guide Book; covering 1243 cities . . . and*

4 routes across the United States. Black's Blue Books, No. 11, 1926. \$3.

Cather, Willa. *Death Comes for the Archbishop*. Knopf, 1927. \$2.50. Beautiful and simple story of two French priests who won the Southwest for the Catholic Church.

Crane, Leo. *Indians of the Enchanted Desert*. Little, 1925. \$5. "No better picture of that desert is to be found in American literature. He makes it brilliantly real, and he somehow makes it romantic."—*Atlantic Bookshelf*.

Dixon, W. H. *Westward Hoboes; Ups and downs of frontier motoring*. Scribner, 1924. \$2.50. Sixty-four photographic illustrations, new edition.

Eaton, W. P. *Skyline Camps; a notebook of a wanderer in our northwestern mountains*. W. A. Wilde Co., 1922. \$2.50. The book tells of camping expeditions in Glacier Park, of beautiful Lake Chelan and of Crater

- Lake, the Cascade Range and the Columbia Highway.
- Farris, J. T. *The Romance of the Rivers*. Harper, 1927. \$6. Describes the personality . . . scenic interests and human connections as well as historical associations of . . . the Mississippi, Missouri, Colorado, Columbia and Sacramento rivers.
- Freeman, L. R. *Down the Columbia*. Dodd, Mead, 1921. \$3.50. "The author's account of the scenery through which he passed is fully illustrated with photographs taken along the way."—*Book Review Digest*.
- . *Waterways of Westward Wandering*: small boat voyages down the Ohio, Missouri and Mississippi rivers. Dodd, Mead, 1927. \$3.50.
- Gladding, E. P. *Across the Continent by the Lincoln Highway*. Brentano's, 1915. \$1.75. Through California and eastward to New York.
- Graham, Stephen. *Tramping with a Poet in the Rockies*. Appleton, 1922. \$2.50. The poet was Vachel Lindsay and they tramped through Glacier Park and the Canadian Rockies.
- Hough, Emerson. *Passing of the Frontier*. Yale University Press, 1921. \$1.50. The range, pathways of the West, the homesteader.
- . *The Story of the Outlaw*. Grosset, 1925. \$0.75. "Historical narratives of border wars, vigilante movements and conflicts on the frontier."—*Book Review Digest*.
- Hungerford, Edward. *The Personality of American Cities*. McBride, 1913. \$2.50. Chapters on the old French lady by the riverbank; two rivals of the North Pacific and a third; San Francisco, the newest phoenix, and others.
- James, G. W. *Arizona; the Wonderland*. Page, 1917. \$6. "A survey of history, . . . climate, scenic marvels, rivers and valleys, art, literature and science."—*Book Review Digest*.
- . *Lake of the Sky*, Lake Tahoe in the High Sierras of California and Nevada: Its History. Page, 1915. \$4.
- . *New Mexico*, the land of the delight makers. Page, 1920. \$5. "The third book about the Southwest, a land he knows intimately."—*Book Review Digest*.
- . *Utah, the Land of Blossoming Valleys*. Page, 1922. \$6. Chapters on its canyons and strange rock formations; settlement of Utah by the Mormons; artistic developments. Very extensive.
- King, Clarence. *Mountaineering in the Sierra Nevada*. Scribner, 1902. \$2.50. "A book of rare interest and enduring charm." *Viewpoints in Travel*.
- Kluckhohn, Clyde. *To the Foot of the Rainbow*. Century, 1927. \$3.50. Two young Easterners on horseback. . . . Utah, Colorado and the Southwest.
- Laut, A. C. *Blazed Trail of the Old Frontier*. McBride, 1926. \$4. "The old frontier life of Minnesota, the Dakotas, Montana; its explorers, fur traders, missionaries, voyagers, buffalo hunters and Indians are brought to life."—*Bookman*.
- . *Enchanted Trails of Glacier Park*. McBride, 1926. \$3. "Bits of geological information, historical and legendary narrative and description of the picturesque Blackfoot inhabitants."—*Bookman*.
- . *Pathfinders of the West*: being the thrilling story of the men who discovered the Northwest—Radisson, La Verendrye, Lewis and Clark. Macmillan, 1904. \$1.25.
- . *Through Our Unknown Southwest*: The home of the cliff-dweller and the Hopi, the forest ranger and the Navaho—the lure of the Painted Desert. McBride, 1913. \$3.
- Lincoln Highway Association. *Complete Official Road Guide of the Lincoln Highway*. The Association, Detroit, Mich., 3rd ed., 1924. \$1.25.
- Mills, E. A. *Rocky Mountain Wonderland*. Houghton, 1915. \$2.50. Chapters on wild folk of the mountain summits; the grizzly bear; mountain lakes.
- Moody, John. *The Railroad Builders*. Yale University Press, 1921. \$1.25. Chapters on penetrating the Pacific Northwest, linking the oceans and building along the Santa Fe trail.
- Murphy, T. D. *Oregon, the Picturesque*: a book of rambles in the Oregon country and in the wilds of northern California, to which is added a trip to the Yosemite, the Roosevelt Dam, and the Petrified Forest of Arizona. Page, 1917. \$6.
- Neihardt, J. G. *Song of the Indian Wars*. Macmillan, 1925. \$2.25. Narrative poem. "Deals with the last great fight for the bison pastures of the plains between Westering White men and the prairie tribes."—Introduction.
- Newcomb, Rexford. *The Old Mission Churches and Historic Houses of California*: their history, architecture, art and lore. Lippincott, 1925. \$15.
- O'Harra, C. C. *Handbook of the Black Hills*. Black Hills Handbook Co., 1927. \$1. Early trading posts, Custer expedition, gold discovery; geology of the Hills and the Badlands; present recreational resources.
- Parsons, Eugene. *A Guide Book of Colorado*. Little, 1911. \$1.50. Includes maps and plans.
- Peixotto, E. C. *Our Hispanic Southwest*. Scrib-

ner, 1916. \$3.50. Chapters on the charm of New Orleans, the Pueblos near Albuquerque, Taos and Santa Fe.

- , *Romantic California*. New enl. ed. Scribner, 1927. \$3. A painter's book of pictures.
- Powell, E. A. *The End of the Trail; the Far West from New Mexico to British Columbia*. Scribner, 1914. \$3.50. Forty-five full-page illustrations and map.
- Putnam, G. P. *In the Oregon Country; outdoors in Oregon, Washington and California, together with some legendary lore and glimpses of the modern West in the making*. Putnam, 1915. \$1.75.
- Rider, Fremont. *California; a guidebook for travelers*. Macmillan, 1925. \$5. Contains twenty-eight maps and plans.
- Rinehart, M. R. *Tenting Tonight; a chronicle of sport and adventure in Glacier Park and the Cascade Mountains*. Houghton, 1918. \$2.
- Rollins, P. A. *The Cowboy; his characteristics, his equipment, and his part in the development of the West*. Scribner, 1922. \$2.50.
- Rolvag, O. E. *Giants in the Earth*. Harper, 1927. \$2.50. A moving narrative of pioneer hardship and heroism.
- Schmoe, F. W., B. S. F. *Our Greatest Mountain; a handbook for Mt. Rainier National Park*. Putnam, 1925. \$3.
- Sharp, D. L. *The Better Country*. Houghton, 1928. \$3. "The professor motors westward; he describes the adventures of the hegira and the delights of the promised land."—*Book Review Digest*.
- Sheldon, A. E. *History and Stories of Nebraska*. University Publishing Co., 1926. \$0.96. Short connected sketches of the days of Coronado, Baron La Hontan, Major Long; and of deeds of pioneers yet living. Simply written and dramatic.
- Van Dyke, J. C. *The Desert, Further Studies in Natural Appearances*. Scribner, 1901. \$2. "My book is an excuse for talking about the beautiful things in this desert world that stretches down the Pacific Coast and across Arizona and Sonora."—Introduction.
- Winter, N. O. *Texas—the Marvelous*. Page, 1916. \$6. "Narrative of a state imperial in size, in opportunities and in prospects. Describes characteristics of the Texan cities. Map and full page illustrations."—*Boston Transcript*.
- White, S. E. *The Forty-Niners; a chronicle of the California trail and El Dorado*. Yale University Press, 1921. \$1.50.
- Yard, R. S. *Book of the National Parks*. Rev. ed., 76 illustrations and 15 maps. Scribner, 1926. \$3.

Opportunities

No charge is made to LIBRARY JOURNAL subscribers for insertion of notices in this department.

A college graduate with library school training and several years' experience in college library and public library work desires a change of position. Prefers a college library. Available after Sept. 1. L-10.

Young woman with library training and sixteen years' experience in various phases of the work, desires position in Central States. Classifying, order and reference work preferred; also interested in special library organization L-11.

College graduate with library school training and twelve years' experience in West and Middle-West public libraries, desires executive position near New York City. County work or head of small library preferred. L-12.

Wanted, Nov. 1, in a Mid-western city of 10,000 inhabitants, a Librarian who has had experience and training. Library has 20,000 volumes, 80,000 circulation. Salary \$1,500—\$1,800. L-13.

Trained librarian with seven years' college library experience desires change of location. Reference or executive position preferred. Available after July 1. L-14.

Librarian, college graduate and library school training with two years' experience as librarian of a small college library and several years' experience as an assistant in a larger college library, would like to make a change. Available Sept. 1. L-15.

University graduate with library school training, high school library and teaching experience, desires temporary library position during the summer. Also interested in new position in high school library in Middle West. L-16.

Library school instructor wishes reference position for six weeks or two months this summer in a public library in the Middle West. Available June 15. L-18.

Wanted—Cataloger for special collection of 3500 volumes in college library in New England. College and library school graduate and several years' experience. Give qualifications fully, salary expected, references. L-19.

Princeton University Library invites applications for the position of Chemistry Librarian. Considerable experience with chemical literature required. Salary \$2,000.

Trained library assistant with six years' cataloging, indexing, reference and research experience in Arts and Science libraries, seeks new position. L-17.

Wanted—Cataloger and reference librarian from about July 15, 1929, to June 15, 1930. Must be college graduate with library school training. Write Librarian, Indiana State Teachers College, Terre Haute, Ind.

Experienced and trained librarian wants position as cataloger or librarian in middle western library. L-21.

Librarian in large high school, college graduate with library school training, desires position for summer. Fifteen years' teaching experience in high school and two years' library experience. Would consider change for next school year. L-20.

The Washington Conference

*Proceedings of Sections and Round Tables not received in time for this issue
will be given in the July LIBRARY JOURNAL.*

AGRICULTURAL LIBRARIES SECTION

AGRICULTURAL Libraries Section held two meetings in the Conference Room of the United States Department of Agriculture on May 13 and May 15. Agricultural colleges of 22 States were represented. At both meetings the chairman, Mary E. Baker, librarian of the University of Tennessee, presided. Miss Baker announced that the programs of the meetings had been planned to center around the subject of the relationship between the United States Department of Agriculture and the agricultural libraries of the country.

To introduce this theme Claribel R. Barnett, librarian of the United States Department of Agriculture, had been asked to prepare a paper with the title, "The United States Department of Agriculture and Its Relations to Agricultural Libraries," which she read at the first meeting. After rapidly reviewing the work of the department as a whole and outlining the present organization and the significance of some of the recent developments in its work, Miss Barnett took up in detail the relations of the Department to agricultural libraries.

The library's special collections now number more than 210,000 volumes. It receives currently 3600 periodicals and as many more reports, proceedings, etc. The catalog consists of approximately 600,000 cards, which includes not only a record of the book resources of the whole department, but also a record of most of the books in the Library of Congress and other government libraries of special interest in the work of the department. This catalog is supplemented by the special indexes in the various bureaus. These combined indexes number another half million cards, and with the main library catalog comprise a most extensive index of the literature of agriculture in all its branches. In the various bureau libraries there are also specialists in the bibliography of the subjects in which the bureaus deal.

"While the Department library wishes to render all the assistance possible to the State colleges and experiment stations and to other research institutions, there is, of course, a limit to what we can do," said Miss Lacy. "We cannot, for instance, prepare long bibliographies, but we have generally been able to prepare brief lists which have been requested and

to verify references. In the course of the work of the Department it is necessary for both the Department library and the bureau libraries to prepare lists on many different subjects. A number of these are available for distribution in mimeographed form, and many more are available in typewritten form and can be borrowed for copying, if desired.

"In the matter of bibliographical work and in connection with duplicates, the library would be able and glad to do much more if it had more funds at its disposal. This brings up the question whether it might not be possible and desirable for the college and station libraries to contribute toward the salary of an assistant whose time could be devoted to work in connection with interlibrary loans, bibliographical work, and in connection with duplicates. If each State could contribute the small sum of \$50 or \$100, the combined amount would be sufficient to pay the salaries of one or two assistants to do this work. The time of the assistants in the library who do work of this kind at the present time would fully equal the time of one person, and much of the work required is of a high order. In view of the fact that the library appropriations, particularly in regard to salaries, have not kept pace with the demands upon them, we have, I must confess, frequently questioned whether we could continue the service which we have been endeavoring to give to the colleges and stations. If the library could have from the States some financial help, such as has been suggested, it would greatly simplify our problem. As a matter of fact there has been an approach to a workable arrangement of this kind in the past in connection with the preparation of the lists of official and non-official sources of State agricultural statistics, two States having cooperated with the Department in the preparation of these lists by contributing funds.

"Another cooperative project which would be desirable is the preparation of printed cards for all of the State experiment station publications. These publications, with the publications of the Department, constitute the official agricultural publications of the United States. It would seem most desirable that printed cards for the station as well as the Department publications should be available and on file in every State agricultural college library and in this Department. We confess that we are frequently embarrassed in having to admit that

cards for the station publications, with the exception of a few States, are not contained in our catalog. Last year in connection with our library estimates for the coming year, a request was made for the salary of a cataloger to prepare cards for these publications, but I regret to say that we were not successful in obtaining the appropriation. We believe that the preparation of the cards could be finished within one year. If each of the States would contribute \$50 for this purpose, the work could be accomplished."

In the discussion which followed Miss Barnett's paper, William H. Powers, librarian of the South Dakota Agricultural College, moved that, in order to realize as effectively as possible the recommendations contained in Miss Barnett's paper, a committee on relationships be appointed by the Chair. This motion was seconded and unanimously carried. The Chairman stated that the names of the committee would be announced at the next meeting. She then asked for the report of the Committee on Bibliographical Aid, which is the only committee of the Section continuing from year to year. This was read by its chairman, Mary G. Lacy, who stated that the committee had prepared a monthly list of references to rural life literature found in books, pamphlets and periodical articles, for publication in *Rural America*. The personnel of the committee, as now constituted, consists of Louise O. Bercau, Reference and Bibliographical Assistant, Bureau of Agricultural Economics; Adeline Cook, Reference Librarian, Washington State College of Agriculture; Jane Frodsham, Agricultural Librarian, University of Missouri; Kathryn M. Stanford, Librarian, Pennsylvania State College, and Julia Wright Merrill, Executive Assistant, Committee on Library Extension, American Library Association.

The report of the Oberly Memorial Committee was given by its chairman, Miss Barnett, who stated that this committee, although not a committee of the Agricultural Libraries Section, has a very close connection with it. Miss Barnett introduced to the audience Mrs. A. M. Hannay, Research and Bibliographical Assistant of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, the winner of the prize this year, for her bibliography on "Control of Production of Agricultural Products by Governments"; Miss Carrie B. Sherfy, Librarian of the Bureau of Dairying, and her assistant, Mrs. Nell V. Smallwood, who received honorable mention for their bibliography on ice cream; and Miss

Margaret T. Olecott, Assistant Librarian, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, who also received honorable mention for her bibliography on "Taxation and the Farmer."

The meeting then adjourned to the Bureau of Home Economics by special invitation of its chief, Dr. Louise Stanley, who received them in person. After being served with tea, they were conducted by members of the staff through the various laboratories and work rooms of the bureau.

At the second meeting of the Section on the morning of May 15, the chairman announced the names of the Committee on Relationships as follows: Charles A. Brown, librarian, Iowa State College, Chairman; Claribel R. Barnett, librarian, United States Department of Agriculture; James A. McMillen, librarian, Louisiana State University and Agricultural College; Lucy M. Lewis, librarian, Oregon State Agricultural College; Henry O. Severance, librarian, University of Missouri. The entire meeting was devoted to the discussion of topics of interest to agricultural libraries. This was animated, practical and helpful. It covered inter-library loans, the exchange of duplicates, cooperative bibliographical work, the purchase of books and periodicals from experiment station funds (on which J. I. Schulte, representing the Office of Experiment Stations, spoke), a union list of the periodicals in the Land Grant Colleges, the printing of cards for articles in agricultural encyclopedias, the possibility of agricultural librarians meeting at the time of the meeting of the Association of Land Grant Colleges, and other subjects.

The nominating committee, which consisted of Mabel Colcord, chairman, Mrs. Linda E. Landon and Lucy M. Lewis, reported that, as it has been decided to have the next meeting of the A. L. A. in California, they had prepared the slate with that fact in view and nominated as chairman of the Section for the coming year Mrs. M. J. Abbott, Agricultural Reference Librarian of the University of California, and as secretary Mary G. Lacy, librarian, Bureau of Agricultural Economics. After this the library staff of the United States Department of Agriculture entertained the Section at luncheon. The menu, which was multigraphed on paper made from New England birch in the Department's paper laboratory, consisted of food produced in the Department for experimental purposes and furnished by the various bureaus. It included chicken salad, cheese, vegetable sandwiches, orange blossom honey, salted peanuts, strawberry and honey ice cream, cake, milk and iced cassina.

MARY G. LACY, Secretary.

ART REFERENCE

THE sixth annual meeting of the Art Reference Round Table was held Tuesday afternoon, May 14, with about 150 present. The chairman, Gladys Caldwell of Los Angeles, who had arranged the program, was unable to be present, and Elizabeth K. Steele of Detroit presided, with Margery Quigley of Montclair, N. J., acting as secretary.

James I. Wyer of the New York State Library, the author of the A. L. A. book on reference work, which will be in print this summer, gave some of the results of his research in a paper, "Reference Literature and Work in the Fine Arts." Mr. Wyer considered the characteristics of the literature of the fine arts and the varied types of that literature: General and special encyclopedias, books not usually considered reference books, journals, bibliographies and much material which he classified as illustrative material, such as pictures, slides, music, music rolls and records, films, etc. He evaluated each type of literature, discussing its field and scope, and treated also the types of reference work in a fine arts department, the varieties of questions asked and their sources, and the many projects which are initiated in the department itself.

Jessie L. Frederick's paper, "The Library's Place in San Francisco's Musical Life," was read by Ruth Wilcox of Cleveland. She enumerated in some detail the various phases of work in the music room of the San Francisco library, which is the center of the musical life of the city, noting, in addition to the book collection itself, most of which circulates, many aids to reference work: a collection of pictures representing all subjects connected with music, of programs of musical and theatrical events, both local and of international scope, extensive collections of publishers' catalogs, thematic indexes, bound volumes of anthems, magazine indexes and many files of analytics, all of which help materially in making available the full resources of the department.

"Cooperation Between Art Departments and Art Museums" was the subject of the paper of Earl W. Browning of the Peoria (Ill.) Public Library. He stressed the many ways in which each institution may play into the hand of the other, while increasing its own usefulness and making the art resources of the city better known to its citizens.

An informal report of the A. L. A. committee appointed to confer with a committee of the Art Museum Directors on the publication of an index to art periodicals was given by the chairman, E. Louise Lucas, librarian of the Fogg Museum, Harvard University. Tentative plans have been made with the coopera-

tion of the H. W. Wilson Company, arrangements for its financing are under consideration, and announcements will shortly be sent to libraries in the hope that the project will be given favorable consideration.

An invitation was extended to the members of the Round Table to visit the Phillips Memorial Art Gallery.

The officers appointed for the coming year are Elizabeth K. Steele, Music and Drama Department, Detroit Public Library, chairman, and Jessie L. Fredericks, San Francisco Public Library, secretary.

ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN
LIBRARY SCHOOLS

A MEETING of the Association of American Library Schools was held in Washington, D. C., May 13, 1929. Fifteen schools were represented. Subjects discussed included the relations between the Association and the A. L. A. Board of Education, a code of ethics, and the teaching load in library schools. The following officers were elected: President, Dr. C. C. Williamson, director of the School of Library Service of Columbia University; vice-president, Mrs. Harriet P. Sawyer, principal of the St. Louis Library School.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY OF
AMERICA

THE 25th Anniversary meeting was held in Washington May 17 and 18.

The significance of the meeting was recognized by the presentation of a gavel and block to the society by George Watson Cole, former president. These were received and acknowledged by President H. H. B. Meyer. At the close the credentials of Mr. Cole as delegate to the International Congress on Bibliography at Rome were presented to him.

In his introductory remarks the president referred to the forward steps of the society, incorporated in 1927 and in 1929 admitted to the American Council of Learned Societies.

The first paper was by Dr. Cole on a survey of the bibliography of English literature 1548-1926. Dr. Cole in his survey found bibliographers before the invention of printing, but the real foundation was Bishop Bale's publication of his notes concerning English books in 1548. Bibliographers worked independently until the Bibliographical Society was formed in London in 1892. Dr. Cole then discussed various questions which the society had taken up, and in closing presented to the president for future publication an index to the Bibliographical Society's publications, which he had made in preparing his paper.

Dr. W. W. Rockwell of the Union Theological Seminary announced the publication of the

Catalog of the McAlpin Collection and explained some of its features.

Mr. Water's paper on "Unrecorded Confederate Imprints" was not received in time to be read, but will be printed.

Charles E. Babcock of the Pan-American Union gave a report on the Inter-American Conference on Bibliography. This was provided for by the Inter-American Conference of 1928. Ten governments have responded; three surveys are under way, and Mr. Meyer is chairman of an advisory committee which is preparing agenda of ten major topics and 39 other divisions. The date and place of the conference will be announced next fall.

M. E. Pellett, whose paper on the Bibliography of Water Transportation is to be published, gave a short talk on "Water-Borne Commerce."

Nathan Van Patten of Stanford University gave an illustrated talk on "Medical Literature of Central America and Mexico." He explained how the subject had come before him from the Barkan Collection on the history of medicine in the Lane Medical Library. He stated that the beginning of medicine in America was in Mexico, and then showed 39 slides of illustrative books and periodicals on the subject, six of the sixteenth century and the rest down to the present time.

On the second evening considerable business was transacted. The treasurer, F. W. Faxon, summarized the various funds of the society. In the general account is \$3,300, out of which the next two volumes of *Papers*, to be published this year, must be paid. The life membership fund stands at \$600. The incunabula fund has a balance of \$525. The revolving fund for the continuation of Sabin has on hand \$7,658, but each part of Sabin issued costs about \$500, and the editorial and compilation expenses are continuous at about \$4,000 a year.

The secretary, A. H. Shearer, reported a membership of 384 and spoke of the News Sheets.

The president, H. H. B. Meyer, made an extended report on the reprint of the British Museum Catalog. This seems certain of accomplishment, and for those interested circulars will soon be sent. In brief it is hoped that enough subscribers will be secured to obtain the minimum rate of \$2,000 for the set, extended over 8 years, with 20 per cent allowance to American libraries granted by the Rockefeller Foundation.

Announcement was made that the Bibliographical Society of London had honored Wilberforce Eames by designating him for one of the first five gold medals to be awarded for distinguished service in bibliographical fields.

The continuation of Sabin was reported to be going slowly, as Dr. Eames is particular as to the completeness of each entry.

Committees on handbooks of bibliography and on the British Museum Catalog were authorized.

Officers were elected as follows: President, H. M. Lydenberg, New York Public Library; first vice-president, J. C. M. Hanson, University of Chicago; second vice-president, C. C. Williamson, Columbia University; secretary, A. H. Shearer, Grosvenor Library, Buffalo; treasurer, F. W. Faxon, Roslindale, Mass.

BUSINESS LIBRARIES SECTION

At a meeting of the signers of the petition for a Business Libraries Section, authorized by the Council of the A. L. A., December, 1928, a constitution and by-laws for the section was adopted and the following officers elected: Chairman, L. Elsa Loeber, librarian, Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York; vice-chairman, Nellie M. Fisher, librarian, Business-Technical Department, Portland (Ore.) Library Association; secretary, Mary B. Day, librarian, National Safety Council, 108 East Ohio Street, Chicago, Ill.; treasurer, Marion L. Hatch, librarian, Business Branch, Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Thursday evening, May 16, the first program meeting of the section was held at the Auditorium, the chairman presiding.

As this was the first regular meeting, several friends of the section gave a few words of greeting. George B. Utley, librarian of the Newberry Library, Chicago, who was chairman of the Council Committee to consider the formation of the section, called attention to the fact that new sections in the American Library Association had become advisable as the scope and work of the Association became more and more inclusive of the various fields of library work. Mr. Utley suggested that the section might, in the future, render assistance to the Editorial Committee concerning business literature.

Mary Eileen Ahern, editor of *Libraries*, was the next speaker. She spoke of the definite place which the Business Libraries Section holds in the American Library Association; advising the section to proceed with caution and slowly, without regard to the obstacles in its path which are perhaps due to lack of appreciation and knowledge on the part of those who cause them; that there are many things which business librarians can do in the Association which can be done by no other group because of close contact with the business world, and that the most important problem facing the library field at the present mo-

ment is that of making business men understand libraries, both public and private, and that library service is not only cultural, educational, but economic as well.

Alice S. Tyler, dean of the School of Library Science of Western Reserve University, laid emphasis upon the fact that the American Library Association must have a wide viewpoint of librarianship in order to include within itself the Business Section, which represents the necessarily specialized point of view, but one built upon the basic principles of the profession. She suggested that the section would do well to watch its growth carefully so as not to be tempted to wander from its own fields.

All of the speakers expressed most cordial good wishes for the success of the section and their faith in its possibilities for service.

Miss Day, an active member and newly elected secretary, was detained by illness, and the meeting voted to send her a telegram of sympathy and best wishes.

Christine H. Haller, librarian of the New York Research Service, Buffalo, N. Y., presented the point of view of business men in relation to library service. Nellie M. Fisher, chief of the Business-Technical Department, Library Association of Portland, Ore., told in some detail of a piece of work undertaken in Portland to bring about closer cooperation with business men in that city. Marion L. Hatch, librarian of the Business Branch of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, told of the working of the business branch in Pittsburgh and some of its problems.

Louise B. Krause, librarian, H. M. Byllesby & Company, reading a brief paper, said in part:

"My contention for a long time has been that something must be done to interest local business men in their public library, if the library is to get funds for its proper support. I do not say that business men do not value the public library, because they do recognize its value as a means of education and recreation in the community life, but this altruistic interest goes just about so far and no further. It is only when a man is really served on something that comes close to him, in personal advantage and interest, that he wakes up to the value of the service.

"It is only when the community has the financial means to be comfortable in a material sense that there can be freedom to enjoy literature and art and the fine things for which the public library stands. Personally I never try to get a message across to anyone whom I know to be either cold or hungry, and so in the words of President Hoover (I quote from

memory) it is only when communities are free from poverty that they get the impetus to seek the higher life.

"I went so far as to say last year rather informally that I believed the A. L. A. could for several years profitably consider, as a major work, the relation of public libraries to the economic life of the communities in which they are placed. We have talked for years about 'public libraries as an integral part of public education,' and I believe it is now time that we talked more seriously on the subject of the public library as an integral part of the sound economic development of our national resources and business life.

"I think one of the highest forms of social service that I know of is the service of Miss Mary Mimms, extension work for the Louisiana State University, who has gone into hundreds of rural communities in that State and gathered together discouraged men and women and shown them how to get together and how to market their products, and has started them on the road to better livelihoods and the improvement of their local conditions; at the same time Miss Mimms has pointed to the help which the public library could give in the solving of their economic problems.

"At this point someone may say the term 'business' is rather abstract. What do we mean by 'business'? I can answer that question best I think by quoting a statement of William Butterworth, the past-president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. Mr. Butterworth says: 'The function of business is to increase the wealth of the country and the value and happiness of life. It does this by supplying the material needs of men and women. When the nation's business is successfully carried on with constant and efficient endeavor to reduce the cost of things, to improve their quality, and to afford opportunity to every individual to market his services and commodities to the full, at the same time giving fair treatment to customers, capital, management and labor, it renders public service of the highest value.'

"I have been asked also to explain just what relation business has to technology work in our public libraries, and the relation seems to me to be something like this: The world of business—the business man—is generally more concerned with the latest facts in newspapers, periodicals, pamphlets, loose-leaf statistical services than he is with books. This approach to information by the business man is in direct contrast to the approach to information by the chemist, the engineer and the scientific man. The latter most often starts with books in which the ground work of science is contained, and secondarily they work forward into pe-

riodicals and current information. The business man—the man of commerce and finance—works the other way round. He needs current information first, and works back into books only when he gets into a business proposition in which all the scientific backgrounds of a basic industry must be taken into consideration. For example, take the mental approach of a business man to the oil industry. What he most wants to know every day in keeping his finger on its pulse is the fact of present-day supply and demand, both foreign and domestic, the ups and downs in market prices, the latest news in regard to what the producers and the Government may be considering as to methods to curb overproduction and stabilize markets. This information is found in the world of print, but it does not get into books until it is "old stuff," or past history of the industry. On the other hand, when a business man asks something more than current questions and digs into the subject by asking what is the life of oil wells, and how he can find more commercial uses for oil and bring about greater consumption, he is immediately driven into the world of books, into geology and chemistry, into technical information in the service of business.

"I believe this section should be a meeting place for public librarians, not merely those who have business or technology departments in their libraries, but for the smaller libraries that do not, and librarians of private business libraries who have had much experience in knowing business men and their needs—a meeting place for the interchange of helpfulness on the following specific points: Better to understand business as a whole in order to serve business men intelligently; better to know the sources of printed information of business subjects; to study methods of approach to business men with business information; and to win the cooperation of business men in active support of public libraries."

CATALOG SECTION

THREE meetings were held by the Catalog Section, the general session, the round table for small libraries and the round table on classification for large libraries. The meetings attracted an attendance of from 300 to 600, the largest number ever gathered together under the auspices of the section.

The chairman of the section, Helen Starr of the J. J. Hill Reference Library, St. Paul, presided at the general session.

Eliza Lamb gave the following report on cooperative cataloging: "Last June the Section Committee on Cooperative Cataloging, of which Mr. Currier was chairman, submitted a report recommending a detailed investigation of ex-

tension of cooperative cataloging. A resolution was passed referring the matter to the Executive Board and asking that not more than \$5,000 be secured for carrying on the work. It was, however, later voted that the committee be continued, to make out a detailed budget. This budget of \$1,200 for a preliminary survey, presented by the chairman of the section, was approved by the Executive Board and the desire expressed that funds for the project be secured as soon as possible. The subject has been again considered by the Board during this conference and, though the project is approved, it is reported that no funds are available for this purpose. The matter, therefore, stands as in December."

Mr. Martel of the Library of Congress invited members of the Catalog Section to be his guests on a trip to the Great Falls of the Potomac. Sixty-three persons accepted, and on Thursday a perfect morning was spent in this delightful spot.

J. C. M. Hanson gave an excellent paper on "The Cataloging Situation in 1929. Some International Aspects." This was followed by an informal talk by Charles Martel on "Recataloging the Vatican Library." Mr. Hastings then read a resolution expressing the interest and appreciation of the section in the recently published book of Henry E. Bliss, entitled *The Organization of Knowledge and the System of the Sciences*, with the hope that his second volume, containing a system classification, be published soon. Miss Monrad reported as follows on the Dexigraph:

"Remington Rand, Inc., of Tonawanda, N. Y., proposed to make a machine built especially for the reproduction of catalog cards for libraries, which they called a Dexigraph. The Yale University Library offered to conduct the experiment of reproducing 200,000 cards (including positives and negatives) beginning Jan. 1. They accumulated current work to use for the experimental production of positive cards from negatives. The library intended to reproduce the first part of the alphabet from the catalog in order to test the machine's capacity for the reproduction of cards in large quantities and the cost of making an official catalog. Unfortunately the machine has not been perfected, so that the experiment could not be made before the A. L. A. Conference was held. The Remington Rand people have promised to come in the fall and demonstrate the machine."

Charles H. Hastings read the report of the Committee on Standardization of Alphabetizing Practice. This report was in the form of a letter addressed to G. K. Burgess, director of the Bureau of Standards, whose attention was

drawn to certain variations in the arrangement of names in the city and telephone directories of the United States. The cooperation of the Division of Simplified Practice was asked in bringing these to the attention of the publishers with a view (1) to the elimination of variations as between directories themselves, and (2) acceptance of the method of arrangement that has been standard in American and British libraries for over half a century.

Next on the program were very able papers on "Factors in the Determination of Subject Headings," by Mary Burnham and Julia Pet-tee.

Dr. A. F. W. Schmidt presided at the round table on classification for large libraries. Clarence W. Perley gave a brief paper on "Recent Developments in Library of Congress Classification"; Dr. David A. Robertson spoke on the "L. C. Classification as an Aid to Research," and W. P. Cutter spoke briefly of the Harvard business classification.

The round table for small libraries was held on Friday evening. Papers on subject headings were presented by Mary W. McNair of the Library of Congress and by Amelia Krieg, State University of Iowa Libraries. Alice L. Wing, on account of illness, was unable to be present, so Mary E. Downey presided in her stead and introduced Dorkas Fellows, editor of the Decimal Classification, who gave a very helpful talk in which she tried to be of assistance to classifiers in small libraries in solving some of their problems. Two of the problems discussed were length of class-number and general *versus* specific classification; also the adequacy of the Abridged Classification for small libraries. Miss Fellows seemed to favor the use of the full edition for purposes of reference, but the abridged as a guide to length of numbers.

Officers for next year are as follows: Florence M. Craig, Stanford University Library, chairman, and Antoinette Goetz, University of California Library, secretary-treasurer.—GRACE O. KELLEY, *Secretary-Treasurer*.

CHILDREN'S LIBRARIANS' SECTION

At the joint meeting of the Children's and the School Librarians' Sections, Carrie E. Scott, chairman of the Children's Librarians' Section, presided, Miss Van Deusen, chairman of the School Librarians' Section, being unable to be present. Miss Scott, in announcing the general topic of the meeting, said that the section had in common the book and the child and that it was decided to emphasize the book and from an outside point of view. The large attendance at this meeting made informal discussion impossible, and consequently it was lim-

ited to the presentation of two papers and the report of the Committee on Selection of Children's Books for the Lincoln Library, Mexico City.

Prof. Edwin D. Starbuck gave an interesting address on the work of the Research Bureau on Character Education of the University of Iowa. Prof. Starbuck is director of this bureau and outlined its methods and objectives as his theme in "New Methods of Judging Children's Literature." He emphasized the highly organized and scientific methods used by the bureau in its attempts to judge children's stories from the viewpoint of character training. Prof. Starbuck said the objective of this study is "to make it easier for parents and teachers to select the very best of stories for children that will have a wholesome influence on their conduct and attitude. The general method is to select the best tales from the mass of the world's great literature and grade them according to excellence and then specify what 'life situation' each story will fit." The bureau will eventually issue a Guide to Character Training Literature that will include the stories selected and classify them according to school grades, life situations to which they apply, and according to their degree of excellence.

The audience listened with absorbed attention while Helen Ferris, associate editor of the *Atlantic Monthly Bookshelf*, talked about "Reading Interests of Girls." Miss Ferris concentrated on girls between 12 and 16 years of age and based her talk on her experience as editor on *St. Nicholas* and *Youth's Companion*. Her conclusions were drawn from the thousands of intimate letters written by girls of this age to "their unseen friend," the editor. In an effort to find out what girls really find to be interesting, what they expect of the future, Miss Ferris conducted various contests through the medium of the magazine "What I Wish in My Magazine" contest, "My Own Pioneer" contest, etc., an interesting by-product of the latter being the discovery of the scarcity of good pioneer stories for girls and the consequent writing by Constance L. Skinner of *Becky Landers, Frontier Warrior*. Miss Ferris believes that we are in the midst of a second machine revolution that has made girls three years earlier in maturing, because of greater opportunity for outdoor life and particularly because of the new backgrounds: radio, automobile, etc. She emphasized the "gaps" in books for older girls and hopes that this large audience of magazine readers will inspire the writing of the kind of book that is so much needed for them. Annie S. Cutter than reported on the joint project for the Lincoln Library of Mexico City. This committee has

been asked to provide 80 or more picture books to supplement the collection of 100 books that has been donated by the publishers. The Children's Librarians' Section took action at the business meeting looking forward to the bearing of half of the expense by the Section. The books will be cataloged by the Western Reserve Library School as a project.

The general meeting of the Section was held May 16, and was attended by over 900 persons, the chairman, Carrie E. Scott, presiding at this meeting. The first paper read by Esther Johnston of the New York Public Library on "Contacts Made for the Library by Children's Librarians," was an interesting and stimulating account of contacts that had been made in one of the large foreign branches of New York City. The second paper, by Mary Gould Davis, Supervisor of Story-telling in the New York Public Library, was a delightful paper on the "Art of Story-telling." Miss Davis is a very able exponent of this art and thoroughly charmed her audience by telling them an old Italian tale that she had recently heard while in Italy. The tale had never been set down in print.

The culmination of the meeting was the presentation of the John Newbery medal by Carrie E. Scott, chairman of the Section, to Eric P. Kelly for his book *The Trumpeter of Krakow*. A part of the presentation was the sounding of the Heynal on a medieval trumpet by Arthur Whitcomb, Second Leader of the U. S. Marine Band. Mr. Kelly's response to the presentation of the medal was most happily expressed.

The following officers were elected: Chairman, Effie L. Power, Cleveland (Ohio) Public Library; vice-chairman, Alice Stoeltzing, Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh; secretary, Julia F. Carter, Cincinnati (Ohio) Public Library; treasurer, Helen M. Reynolds, Detroit (Mich.) Public Library.

The chairman of the Membership Committee announced a membership of 787. Action was taken by the Section adopting a revision of the Constitution. Among the revisions was included a change in the name of the Section which is henceforth to be Section for Library Work with Children.

HOSPITAL LIBRARIES ROUND TABLE

OVER 130 found their way to the library of Walter Reed Hospital to take part in the largest Round Table that hospital librarians have so far enjoyed. Miss M. E. Schick, librarian of this hospital, was hostess to the group, providing not only a delightful place for the meeting, but for lunch as well and a leisurely after-

noon on the grounds, in the gardens and going through the hospital.

The morning session was given over to three papers. Miss A. L. Craigie spoke on the use of poetry in hospitals, taking as her subject a couplet from Pope:

"Vain was the chief's, the sage's pride!

They had no poet, and they died."

Leslie T. Little of Waltham (Mass.) Public Library gave a very practical and well considered talk on detective stories. Miss Isabel DuBois, director of the Libraries in the Navy hospitals, spoke on "Ports and Personalities."

These papers will appear in early numbers of the following journals, where they may be read in full:

Miss Craigie's paper will be in the *Modern Hospital* and Miss DuBois' in *Hospital Progress*.

ELIZABETH REED, Secretary.

LENDING SECTION

WAYS of making the service of the library more acceptable to the fellow on the other side of the loan desk seemed to concern the minds of all who were in attendance at the session of the Lending Section. Mae Anders as chairman had set the stage for this by asking for a discussion of loan desk methods from the borrower's side of the desk. Carleton Joeckel went into the arena first in behalf of the timid borrower, wanting service but unable to make clear all his needs, in a paper printed elsewhere in this issue.

Jennie M. Flexner led the discussion which followed. From this beginning came a series of discussions on ways and means of giving the book service Mr. Joeckel had suggested.

Eliza Marquess of the New York Public Library told of the success with which that library was meeting in its endeavor to have, on the branch shelves as well as those at the main library, the important new books on date of publication. She told of the cooperation met with from publishers, jobbers and book stores and prophesied that some time, perhaps through the A. L. A., a service giving authentic information about the new books long enough in advance for libraries to order and receive copies before the publication date, would be a settled thing.

Joseph L. Wheeler spoke of the difficulty of having books ready for circulation by the time they appear in the windows of local book stores. He suggested solutions, some dealing with external forces, such as the publisher and local book store, and some with internal forces, such as the routing of the book, twenty-four hour accessioning, etc. At the end of his talk

Mr. Wheeler made two motions aimed to assist in the solving of the problems he had mentioned. He asked first that the A. L. A. *Booklist* be asked to supply weekly mimeographed book bulletins about books to be published, second that letters be written to the individual book publishers requesting their aid in getting books to the Library of Congress early enough to enable the printed cards to be procurable before the publication date of important books. These motions were seconded and carried. In the discussion that followed Emma Baldwin of Baker & Taylor was firm about the need for advance book information, but suggested using the tools at hand, such as the publishers' reviews, lists published by jobbers, etc. Forrest B. Spaulding and Mr. Darrow, the last speakers of the afternoon, both felt that only through the cooperation of the three agencies involved in book distribution could a solution be found. Both expressed the belief that were publishers, librarians and book store men to meet together and discuss frankly the difficulties, that out of such a meeting would the ways of removing these be found. Neither felt that the A. L. A. could satisfactorily undertake this task.

Officers were elected for the coming year as follows: Chairman, Constance Ewing, head of Circulation Department, Portland, Ore.; vice-chairman, Mary Batterson, head of Circulation Department, Tacoma, Wash.; secretary, Eleanor Stephens, assistant librarian and head of the Branch Department, Los Angeles County Library.

PROFESSIONAL TRAINING SECTION

THE meeting of the Professional Training Section was held on the evening of May 14 in the Council Room of the Washington Auditorium with President Frances H. Kelly, Carnegie Library School, Pittsburgh, in the chair. The general topic of the meeting was "Some Teaching Problems in the Professional Training of the Librarian." Miss Kelly, in introducing the topic, said that it might be appropriate to first mention a few ideals which underlie good teaching and suggested the following: (1) knowledge and wisdom in imparting knowledge; (2) teaching ability combined with inspirational challenge; (3) close acquaintance with the entire curriculum; (4) sympathetic understanding in the approach to the student; (5) progressive and professional spirit.

Miss Kelly then introduced Julia E. Hopkins, who presented the subject "Some Outstanding Features of Training Class Instruction."

Miss Hopkins first stated that the functions

of a training class are the selection, training and placing of its students in the library maintaining the class. Through comparisons and illustrations she presented the needs of interviews, preferably by groups; for the study of the personality of the prospective students; she also advocated the written test or examination, regardless of college or other preparation, and the restriction of the number accepted. She made no attempt to discuss curricula or methods of class work, but did lay much stress on the subject of practice work. In this subject both the mental equipment and the personality of the student are tested, and the rating given should be carefully worked out by the supervising librarian, under general instructions. In placing the student she would consider the position itself and the personnel of the staff of the department or branch, the qualities of the student in fitting into the position and her possible growth in the position, the temperament of the one who will direct her work, and the resulting increase of the service of the library as a whole.

In the discussion which followed Faith E. Smith of Los Angeles regretted we had no way of instructing the parents on how to prepare children for library work, since the home influence in the forming of the personality is more necessary than a college degree. Joseph L. Wheeler of Baltimore felt we should give more attention to the almost total lack in our professional literature of information on the choice of personnel, how to study the personal characteristics of students. He also discussed the usual hit-or-miss method of supervising the practice work of the student of a training class, and felt the branch librarians should have more organized instruction in this. Miss Winchell raised the question as to where training is given for the less important positions in medium-sized libraries; this brought out the fact that most training and apprentice courses are designed for only the library giving the course, Hagerstown, Md., and Springfield, Mass., being exceptions.

Margaret Mann, Department of Library Science, University of Michigan, presented the next topic, "Specialized Cataloging in a One Year Library School."

Miss Mann first pointed out that a curriculum to be digested in one year must be very carefully made and fundamental subjects must be included; these basic subjects are those which are common to any and every type of library work. Of these, cataloging, which she interpreted to include classification, shelf-listing, etc., is one, since it is common to all types of libraries, because it gives a student an insight into the analytical study of books, and

because it trains the student in the relationship between the departments, arouses thinking on the part of the student in training him for uncertainties, leads into a training in certain administrative questions, and furnishes a most salutary form of mental discipline. "It is not too much to say that all branches of library service rest to a certain extent upon the knowledge derived from technique gained in a cataloging course." Miss Mann then presented her premise that there is no such thing as *specialized* cataloging; it is merely the application of the principles of cataloging to a special field. What is needed is not a different technique in cataloging, but an undertaking of how the special catalog is to be used and what purpose it is to serve. This will often require of the student that the fundamental course in cataloging must be supplemented by a study of the literature of the special field served by the library in question. All cataloging should be done by trained workers since the work is very technical and far-reaching.

Carl H. Milam, Secretary of the A. L. A., spoke briefly on "Some Vital Considerations in the Training of the School Librarian." Mr. Milam told of the discussions held at Cleveland during the sessions of the Department of Superintendence. This meeting was attended by representatives of the Board of Education for Librarianship for the purpose of gaining some knowledge of what school people are thinking about school libraries. The following points came up in these discussions: the need of an analysis of the task of the school librarian; in the preparation of a school librarian, what proportion of time should be given to strictly library subjects, and what to general education; educational requirements of school librarians vs. teachers; whether a school librarian should have experience in teaching. It was thought that in ten years there would be as many school librarians as librarians in public libraries, and that some careful study should be put on the preparation for these school librarians; it was suggested that librarians should work up a course of study for school librarians and submit it to the North Central Association. A rather lively discussion followed Mr. Milam's remarks, in which it was generally conceded that a school librarian should have at least three years of general education, one year of library training, and not less than seven hours of courses in education. Some felt public library experience essential, others felt teaching experience essential. It was also felt that more years of preparation of the school librarian than the teacher

should not be required unless the remuneration was to be greater.

Officers for the ensuing year are as follows: Chairman, Harriet E. Howe, Graduate Library School, University of Chicago; vice-chairman, Charles H. Stone, librarian, North Carolina College for Women, Greensboro, N. C.; secretary, Ethel M. Fair, formerly of the faculty of Wisconsin Library School.

FLORA B. ROBERTS, *Secretary*.

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS

THE Public Documents Round Table was held on Thursday evening, May 16, at the Washington Hotel. More than three hundred people attended this enthusiastic meeting, over which James B. Childs, chairman, presided.

Dr. L. F. Schmeckebier of the Institute for Government Research, gave a paper on the "Government and the Libraries." He dealt with two distinct problems involved in the relationship of the Government to libraries: *First*, the assistance that the Government may extend as an aid to the libraries, and, *second*, the distribution of documents to libraries without waste. As services in the field of current information which might be added, Dr. Schmeckebier mentioned an index to each issue of the *Monthly Catalog*, and the listing of mimeograph material.

In the discussion of Dr. Schmeckebier's paper which followed, Harriet M. Skogh of the Illinois State Library gave the viewpoint of the State Library. Marguerite L. Gates led the discussion from the standpoint of the public library, with especial reference to her experience in the Free Public Library of Newark. The viewpoint of the university library was given by James L. Rader, librarian of the University of Oklahoma.

Alton P. Tisdell, Superintendent of Documents, responded to an urgent request to speak in regard to the distribution of public documents to depository libraries. Briefly, he gave a résumé of legislation now pending, and stated that the greatest handicap to favorable action on the bill now referred to the Senate Committee on Printing was that it called for an increased appropriation. Therefore, Mr. Tisdell recommended that the bill be replaced by one that would authorize the designation of depository libraries by the Superintendent of Documents, under regulations prescribed by the Joint Committee on Printing. The qualifications for designation, the character of the library, and the distribution of these libraries throughout the country, could be prescribed by regulations of the Joint Committee on Printing, while libraries already on the list could be

allowed the first opportunity for qualifying. Then, as the actual need for more depository libraries arises, the law could be amended to increase the number, and additional appropriations could be made.

The meeting was concluded by a very timely address by E. O. Reed, technical director of the Government Printing Office on "Paper Problems in Connection with Government Publications."

MARY P. BILLINGSLEY, *Secretary.*

PUBLICITY

ATTRACTION of non-readers effectively and economically was stressed by Leon Whipple, associate professor, School of Journalism, New York University, and associate editor of the *Survey Graphic*, in a fifty-minute discussion of library publicity at the Publicity Round Table, held on Wednesday morning, May 15, in the Council Room of the Washington Auditorium. Carl L. Cannon of the New York Public Library was chairman. An exhibit of library publicity of many forms had been mounted by the local committee on arrangements for the A. L. A. conference of the District of Columbia Library Association, and from it Professor Whipple selected specimens either as "horrible examples" or for highest praise.

Six essentials were presented: The message, the audience, the psychology of the message and of the audience, the format, the cost element and the printer.

Commenting that nothing exposes a vacuum more than print, Professor Whipple brought out the necessity of having something to say to the non-reading public, and of suiting that message to the ages of persons to whom the library is trying to appeal by directness of statement and arrangement of wording to attract and hold attention long enough to convey the message.

Cost elements may be reduced, Professor Whipple went on, through elimination of unnecessary fractions of inches in paper, adaptation of sizes to standard sizes of paper, thus doing away with expensive special cuttings of paper, elimination of superfluous wording and the need for corrections in copy and close collaboration with and supervision of printers. Legibility, clearness, appropriateness of printing style to subject, and beauty are what is wanted in printing, and study of color, weight and surfaces of paper, having in mind the preservation of readers' eyesight as well as securing effective posters and pamphlets, are of extreme importance in preparing library publicity. Light yellow paper printed in black ink is considered the best combination. Black

on white is always good. Taking up the format of booklists, Professor Whipple urged the conference to abandon the use of Dewey shelf numbers to begin each entry, remarking that Professor Dewey did a good job, but there was no use calling everlasting attention to it, and that the name of the book first is more effective. The possibilities of the mimeograph and the recommendation that cuts be borrowed from publishing houses were concluding suggestions for effective and economical library publicity.

Hazel B. Warren of the Indiana State Library described the publicity methods recently used in Indiana to educate the State legislators respecting the needs of a building for the State Library, and Julius Lucht of the Newton Public Library, Newton, Mass., discussed the several campaigns for branch libraries in the Newtons. Miss Beverly Wheatercroft of the Georgia Library Commission presented the methods used in preparing library exhibits and compiling the library page featured in the *Atlanta Constitution*. Matthew L. Dudgeon of the Milwaukee Public Library exhibited the baseball and movie programs with their booklists and the index of adult education, and methods of conducting prize contests, that are part of the publicity of that library. Anne Pierce of the Charlotte, N. C., Public Library, outlined the development of the citizen's library movement in her state, which is undertaking the establishment and maintenance of libraries in every county in North Carolina. Frank H. Chase of the Boston Public Library concluded the discussion of library publicity by giving the history of the "better books lists" in the publication of which Boston libraries, booksellers and publishers collaborate.

ELIZABETH O. CULLEN, *Secretary.*

RADIO BROADCASTING ROUND TABLE

RADIO Broadcasting Round Table met Friday afternoon, May 17, at the Washington Hotel. Charles H. Brown of Iowa State College presided as chairman, and Bertine E. Weston acted as secretary.

The first speaker of the afternoon was Forrest B. Spaulding of Des Moines, Iowa, who stated that the rural communities were the principal sections they wished to reach. Ninety per cent of the population is reached by the radio, and the radio made friends for the library among people otherwise not reached. He also stated that it takes at least six months before the radio audience will look forward and follow a library program that is broadcast regularly. The best place on the radio program for Des Moines is directly after a jazz or-

chestra. The advantage of employing the same speaker as the people become accustomed to the same voice was emphasized, and the importance of well prepared material and a voice that has been tested over the radio was mentioned. A regular time for library programs is maintained in Des Moines: Tuesday at 5.15 in the afternoon, which is the latest hour that can be had without interfering with evening programs. At this hour housewives are either resting before dinner or busy around the house preparing dinner, and will listen at the same time. In the recent hearing of the reallocation of wave-lengths, the station cited the library programs in its appeal before the Federal Radio Commission.

In the absence of Dr. Bostwick of St. Louis, Bertha Doane read an article on radio broadcasting written by Dr. Bostwick, which was published in the November, 1928, issue of *Libraries*. Miss Doane was very unenthusiastic about radio broadcasting and stated that St. Louis had never received any response from the public concerning their programs.

Julia F. Carter of Cincinnati told of three types of radio programs sponsored by her library: Book reviews of adult books, for which only non-fiction is used; children's stories, broadcast by staff members under assumed names, such as Kim, Peter Pan, etc.; and the cooperation with the Ohio State Department of Education in broadcasting the "School of the Air" one-half hour each day. Cincinnati has an unusual scheme of playing a certain piece of music before and after each program.

Frances Warner of the Iowa State College told of the many letters received in Ames. In one week Ames received over 500 letters from radio listeners. Ames carries on several types of programs—magazine articles, book reviews which are more abstracts from books than stiff and formal reviews, and the reading of fiction every morning except Sunday for twenty minutes. Several books have been read aloud, among which were *Bambi*, *Happy Mountain* and *A Lantern in Her Hand*. The last mentioned has brought forth many letters and seems to be the most popular.

Bertine E. Weston, managing editor of the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, but formerly of the Public Library of Fort Wayne and Allen County, told of her work in broadcasting children's stories three evenings a week from WCWK, Fort Wayne. Three types of stories were told, a continued story for younger children (such as *Winnie-the-Pooh*), a continued story for older children (*Robin Hood*), and an evening for request stories when any story in the public library was told when requested. The Fort Wayne stories were always told by the "public library story teller" rather than by the name

of the person telling. Many letters were received in Fort Wayne, and the radio station wished the library to continue this work, but it was found impossible.

An interesting discussion was held after these talks in which questions were asked and answered, and much information gleaned. Providence, R. I., has discontinued broadcasting, but wished to find out what other libraries were doing. Portland, Ore., reported that the public library owned a radio and opened the auditorium to audiences of international and national importance. Mr. Brown announced the title of a book on radio broadcasting which would be of great help to anyone doing this work—O. E. Dunlap's *Advertising by Radio*.

SCHOOL LIBRARIES SECTION

ON Thursday, May 16, in a joint session, the School and Children's Librarians heard two delightful addresses from Dr. Edwin D. Starbuck, and Miss Helen Ferris, formerly of the *American Girl*, now of the *Atlantic Monthly Bookshelf* and the *Youth's Companion*. These are summarized in the report of the Children's Librarians' Section.

That same evening the school librarians heard Edith A. Lathrop, Specialist in Rural Education in the U. S. Bureau of Education, who has been making an extensive study of the rural school library, give a most enlightening paper on "The Library in the Small High School." Miss Lathrop reveals the fact that 82 per cent of the public high schools reporting to the Bureau of Education have enrollments of 250 or less, and that three-fourths of these enroll 100 or fewer students. "In the light of these facts the library problem of the small school concerns itself with the majority of high schools in the United States . . . attended largely by the children living in rural areas—the children who for the most part do not have educational opportunities equal to those enjoyed by children living in urban centers." How can the small high school improve its library conditions? Miss Lathrop believes the solution "is through campaigns emphasizing the need for libraries, through the employment of better trained teachers, through library surveys, through provision for libraries in school budgets, through the use of public libraries, and through constructive legislation." At its business session the section voted to respectfully urge the Bureau of Education to publish Miss Lathrop's significant paper as a special bulletin.

That training for school library work is a subject to which many people are giving serious thought is indicated by its appearance on three programs during the conference. Mr. Milam spoke on "Vital Considerations in the

Training of School Librarians" at one of the Professional Training section meetings. Normal School and Teachers College librarians discussed the topic at their round table. At this session of the school librarians Edith L. Cook, Library School of Western Reserve University, used it as the basis for her paper "Essentials in the Training for Work as a School Librarian." Miss Cook believes that what the situation needs is a study of the problem in its entirety, regardless of the pressure brought to bear from those who would stress the educational side rather than that of library technique, or vice-versa. She would add to the preferred curricula, as indicated in library school catalogs today, survey courses in education, psychology as it applies to the child and the adolescent, and an opportunity to choose book courses and field work, in their application to elementary grades and high school respectively.

Harriet A. Wood was unable to be present, but sent her report on the "Proposed School Library Department at A. L. A. Headquarters." A "project" outlining the need for such a department, to act as a central bureau of information on school libraries and to give advisory assistance to school administrators and inexperienced librarians, had been prepared and the secretary of the A. L. A. has hopes of interesting a donor of funds with which to carry on the work.

The section was honored in its third session in the presence of Joseph Auslander, who came to talk to us on "Winged Horse Sense." It was a challenge to poets and librarians to revive the ancient high calling of the poet, and to restore him to his honored position in the world.

The question of the relation between the Section and the Education Committee, which had been referred by Council to the Section for further consideration, was discussed briefly. The chairman appointed a committee with Mary E. Foster of the Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh, as chairman, to work on the plan during the year and to report at the 1930 conference. Elizabeth Scripture, librarian, John Marshall High School, Minneapolis, Minn., and Mildred Harrington, librarian, Parker School District, Greenville, S. C., were elected to the Board of Directors to succeed Marjorie Van Deusen, retired, and John S. Richards, resigned. Miss Van Deusen was unable to be present. The vice-chairman, Annie Spencer Cutter of Cleveland, presided ably in her stead, and will become the chairman for 1929-30.

At the close of the business session the Section divided into seven groups for informal discussion of problems in various kinds of school library work. The suggestion that it

would be better to have these round tables early in the week so that librarians might be better acquainted with those in their own field sooner and have more time for personal conference will be remembered in building next year's program.

A committee under the chairmanship of Gertrude Hall, East Technical High School, Cleveland, deserves hearty thanks for the splendid exhibit which it assembled and displayed in the School Libraries booth, which by the way, proved a popular Mecca for all school librarians in attendance. A partial register was kept of those who came to the booth. Twenty States appear in the list, Ohio, New York and Pennsylvania leading the rest with more than twenty each. One of the attractive features of the exhibit was part of the Lincoln Library, the gift of books which is being assembled to go from American children to the children of Mexico.

If there is one impression that stands out in memory after the conference it is of crowded rooms. The interest in school libraries is growing so fast that the attendance at all our sessions was practically double that of last year. The secretary apologizes for underestimating the demand and will make every effort to see that next year there shall be ample provision for all who wish to attend.

HELEN M. HARRIS, *Secretary-Treasurer*.

SMALL LIBRARIES ROUND TABLE

M. LOUISE HUNT, librarian of the Racine (Wis.) Public Library, as chairman of the round table, opened the session by asking the definition of a "small library." Mystery seems to surround this question, but all agree that lack of expert personnel is the problem of the small library today. Its need of trained workers is greater than that of the large library, but this problem rests largely with the trustees.

"Comparative Value of Side Lines in the Small Library" was the first topic to be discussed. Margery Quigley of Montclair, N. J. in her discussion of "When to Avoid Side Lines," stated that today libraries are beginning to find themselves and learn that their true function is to supply books and first-class information to their communities. Any side line which does not lead back to books and the information should be avoided. The small library is just as much in need of a full-time paid publicity expert as the larger library.

Some of the side lines that are avoided are free use of the library halls, lantern shows, lectures, exhibits, story hours, making of posters and lists, studying for points by members of the staff, and organized gatherings for staff members.

Flora B. Roberts of Kalamazoo, Mich., discussed from the opposite point of view "When to Follow Up Side Lines." Communities must be studied and side lines weighed. What would be of value in one community may be useless in another, and also what may have proved profitable ten years ago is perhaps useless today. We must do some reaching out of definite character, but how are we to reach out and not lose the definite character of the library? We can do it through three ways: Our book stock, our staff and our income.

Miss Roberts discussed the side lines mentioned by Miss Quigley, and particularly stressed that library workers should study for growth rather than points.

Margaret Jackson, Hoyt Library, Kingston, Pa., in speaking of "Extension Service to Readers," stated that of the 5000 and more libraries in the United States the majority fall within the class designated by the A. L. A. as the "smaller libraries," and unto them is especially given the opportunity to approach the individual and prescribe books for him. Many are the helps that we may obtain from the larger libraries, such as suggestions for book evenings and radio talks.

Consideration of what the small libraries can do to help the man and woman who are helping themselves by extension courses of every kind has been given much thought by librarians of many small libraries. Many helpful suggestions have been collected from their experience by Miss Jackson.

The following officers were chosen for the year 1929-1930: Chairman, Alice Williams, librarian, Moline (Ill.) Public Library; secretary, L. Marion Moshier, librarian, Ilion (N. Y.) Free Public Library.

TRAINING CLASS SECTION

Two papers and many discussions led by librarians of prominence featured the meeting of the Training Class Section, which met at the Washington Auditorium on May 15, 1929, at 8:30 p.m. In the absence of the chairman, Mrs. Addison Parker, who had planned the program, Nora Crimmins, secretary-treasurer, presided.

Helen Haines' paper on the "Content and Method of Teaching Book Courses" was read by Forrest B. Spaulding, librarian of the Des Moines (Iowa) Public Library. Miss Haines pleaded for limitation, simplification and adaptation of instruction to the practice of the individual library. Familiarity with principles of book selection, with range and use of reference material, with book trade and bibliography, should be embodied in the course, and emphasis on the modern point of view and on the literature of today were also included.

Discussion of current events in the book world, the regular checking of the *Publishers Weekly*, and a book club or discussion group in a library, were some of the practical suggestions given in Miss Haines' paper, which was discussed by Carl Roden of Chicago. He gave serious consideration to the question of whether book selection should be taught in a training class. Not how books should be selected, but why they are selected should be taught to library workers who will never be entrusted with the important task of book selection.

Julia A. Hopkins of Brooklyn, N. Y., told of the training class methods of teaching book selection in Brooklyn, stating emphasis was placed on the policy and methods of the library.

Helen Harris of the University of Tennessee, Knoxville, in her discussion spoke of the attitude of the teacher, which is infectious, and asked what balance between the old and the new literature should be preserved; for, discarding the old, the young people would have nothing to base the new upon. Miss Haines' selection of such modern titles as Beard's *Whither Mankind*, *To the Pure, Science and Human Behavior*, and *Living in the 20th Century*, in her judgment included titles which were beyond the intelligence and interest of the average training-class student.

Elizabeth M. Smith of Albany, discussing "What Is the Most Practical Method of Training Assistants in the Small and Medium-Sized Library?" presented the suggestion of a regional apprentice class and the training of apprentices over a period of two months. The method of training as employed at Albany was given in detail, and discussion followed this paper.

Elizabeth M. Smith, Director of Libraries of Albany, N. Y., was elected chairman, and Cora Beatty, supervisor of Training Class, Louisville, Ky., secretary-treasurer.

NORA CRIMMINS, *Secretary-Treasurer*.

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Among Librarians

Susan G. Akers, Wisconsin '13, is again to teach cataloging in the Summer School of Louisiana State University at Baton Rouge.

Elizabeth Battin, Wisconsin '26, Librarian of the High School Library, Mankato, Minn., has been engaged for the Cataloging Department of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh. The library is about to separate the cataloging of the public and school library books, and Miss Battin is to take charge of the school library end.

Clara Beetle, Simmons '14, has resigned as head of the catalog department of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, and will enter Columbia for advanced work next fall.

Margaret M. Corcoran, Wisconsin '23, who has been on the staff of the Lincoln Library, Springfield, Ill., as extension librarian since her graduation, has been elected to take charge of the library of the Ursuline Junior College that has just been chartered in that city.

Mary E. Downey, Librarian of the Denison University, has been appointed State Library Organizer of Ohio, a position which she held from 1908-1912.

Leo R. Etzkorn, New York State '25, has resigned as Librarian of the Cambridge Public Library to become Librarian of the Fall River Public Library. Mr. Etzkorn will assume his new duties July 1.

Rhea Gibson, Wisconsin '28, has resigned as Librarian of the State Normal School, Ellensburg, Wash., to accept the appointment of Librarian of the State Teachers College, River Falls, Wis.

Julia E. Hahn, Wisconsin '25, has accepted a position on the staff of the Hinsdale Public Library, Ill.

Grace A. F. Johnson, Wisconsin '22, upon receiving her bachelor's degree in June, 1928, from the University of Washington, was appointed First Assistant in the school department of the Portland Public Library.

Winifred Lewis, Wisconsin '19, Reference Librarian at Chisholm, Minn., resigned in December to accept a position in the Detroit Public Library. She is senior branch assistant at the Henry Schoolcraft Branch.

Ruth D. McCollough, New York State '15, has resigned as head of the catalog department, Public Library, Flint, to accept a similar position in the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.

Gwenn Perry, Wisconsin '24, joined the staff of the Kellogg Public Library, Green Bay, as cataloger on April 1. She has held a similar position in the La Crosse Public Library since her graduation.

Barbara A. Olson, Wisconsin '26, of the Racine Public Library, has been elected Librarian of the South Milwaukee Public Library.

Wisconsin Summer Conference

THE Fourth Summer Library Conference conducted by the Wisconsin Free Library Commission, July 1-13, like its three successful predecessors in 1911, 1915 and 1923, is planned to give trustees, librarians and assistants opportunity to consider together, through lectures, discussion and exhibits, the changing and enlarging phases of library work. To this end the regular summer session of six weeks will be suspended. In its place this intensive conference to serve as a Library Clinic for active workers in the profession has been arranged.

The Conference fee for the two weeks is \$5, for one week \$3, and for one day 50 cents. Headquarters will be at the Wisconsin Library School, 206 North Carroll Street, a block from Capitol Square.

* * *

THE CALENDAR

June 18, 1929—Spring meeting of Western Massachusetts Library Club at Mount Hermon Boys' School, Mount Hermon, Mass.

June 15-19—World Congress of Libraries and Bibliography, Rome.

June 25-26—Continued Conferences at Venice.

June 28-29—Massachusetts Library Club, Annual meeting at Provincetown Inn, Provincetown, Mass.

July 1-13—Summer Library Conference at Wisconsin Library School, Madison, Wis.

Aug. 22-29—Fourth Annual Conference, World Conference on Adult Education, Cambridge, England.

Aug. 29-31—Pacific Northwest Library Association, Annual Meeting at Spokane, Wash.

Sept. 24-25—Vermont Library Association, Annual Meeting at Springfield, Vt.

Oct. 7-12—New York Library Association, Annual Meeting at Lake Placid, N. Y.

Oct. 9-11—Ohio Library Association, Annual Meeting at Cincinnati, Ohio.

Oct. 9-11—Wisconsin Library Association, Annual Meeting at Wausau, Wis.

Oct. 10-11—Colorado Library Association, Annual Meeting at Greeley, Colo.

Oct. 16-18—Illinois Library Association, Annual Meeting at Urbana, Ill.

Oct. 17-18—Nebraska Library Association, Annual Meetings at Beatrice, Neb.

Oct. 17-19—Missouri Library Association will meet at Jefferson City, Mo.

Oct. 22-25—Pennsylvania Library Association, Annual Meeting at Pocono Manor, Pocono Summit Station, Pa.

Oct. 23-25—Indiana Library Association, Annual Meeting at Gary, Ind.

Nov. 7-8—Indiana Library Trustees Association will meet at Indianapolis, Ind.

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A Classified Directory of Supplies for Libraries and Schools

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The Open Round Table

Too Late for A. L. A.

The following letter from Dr. E. C. Richardson was received too late for the meeting of the Religious Books Round Table of the A. L. A. Its contents are of great importance for the future of theological libraries:

Vernet les Baines,
Pyrenés Orientales,
France, April 29, 1929.

DEAR MR. LYONS:

I am afraid that this is too late for your Round Table: The plans for cooperative work embrace as you know the whole field of cooperative work so far as it has been worked out in our A. L. A. experience:

1. Cooperative choosing and getting.
Dividing up into specialties assuming explicit responsibility for certain subjects.
2. Cooperative classification cataloging.
 - a. Dividing responsibility for copy for printed cards.
 - b. Developing union lists.
3. Cooperative lending.
4. Cooperative reference (periodical indexes, etc.).

A great deal of preparatory work has been done by Project B Library of Congress and the union catalog and list of special collections, which are the necessary foundation for the whole, and libraries will be asked during the coming winter to cooperate in a demonstrative union list of Theology for the letter A. It

is hoped that if we demonstrate what needs and can be done we shall get money to go on beyond what Project B can do.

An important development will be put into effect Sept. 1 at the Library of Congress, in the organization of a special section or Project, for increasing its output of printed cards in religion making use of cooperative means.

We have thus made very substantial progress on two lines, and if we pull together I have little doubt that we shall get the means, and if we get the means we shall very soon transfer theological libraries from the rear to the van in the application of modern technical method—simply because having been forced to wait they are in position to make use of the very latest experience.

Very sincerely yours,

ERNEST C. RICHARDSON,

Chairman, Bibliographical Committee A. L. A.

Consultant, Library of Congress.

A Correct Entry

The following letter was forwarded to the Editor of the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* by Catherine J. Butler, Cataloger of the Homestead Carnegie Library, Pennsylvania, with request to publish it in the hope that it might simplify matters for other floundering catalogers in the case of the correct entry for *Swiss Family Robinson*.

"My dear Miss Butler:

"The New International and Americana are both guilty of an error which is not confined to them. The author of the *Swiss Family Robinson* is Johann David Wyss. His son, Johann Rudolf Wyss, was a poet, author of the Swiss national anthem. I believe that he did some editorial work on his father's book, but just now I am a little vague as to just what, and I have no reference work on hand which gives it. *Britannica*, however, will give you the facts in the case, as will doubtless other books which you have in your reference library. You will also note that the Library of Congress uses Johann David as author.

"Yours very truly,

"MARY BURNHAM,

"Editor,

"*Cumulative Book Index*."

Sue Osmotherly, Wisconsin '17, received her bachelor's degree from Columbia University in August, 1928, and at the same time was awarded a foreign scholarship by the University. She has spent the academic year at the London School of Economics and Political Science and returns in July to enter the field of library service again.

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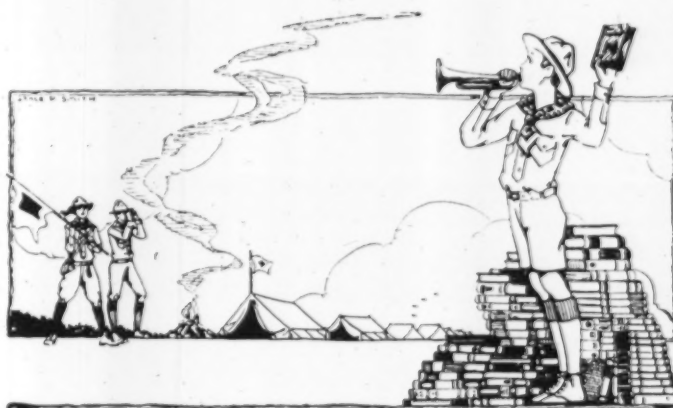
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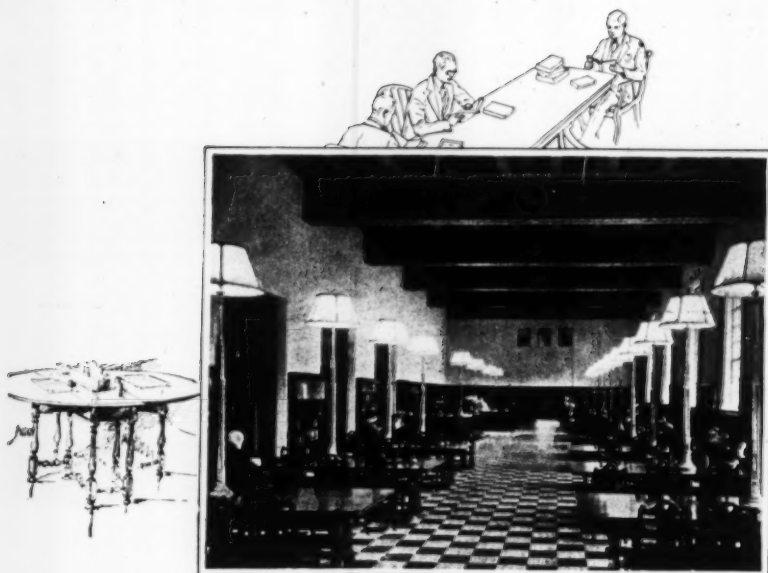
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